Ypsilanti Commercial.

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(Be sure and see the sign, CLARK S. WORTLEY).

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STOCK OF GOOD

CLOTHING

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Also CLOTHS of a

SUPERIOR QUALITY

For CUSTOM WORK.

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Published every Saturday morning, at the corner of Huron and Cross Streets, Ypsilanti, Mich., by

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WM. PATTISON, M. D., Homeopathic Physician and Accoucheur. Will attend to calls in city or country. Office, nearly opposite the Episcopal Church, Huron St., Ypsilanti. 516

Old Papers

For sale cheap. Call next door to the COMMERCIAL office.

FALL CAMPAIGN, 1877.

NEW BOOKS AND STATIONERY

AT SAMSON'S,

For the STATE NORMAL SCHOOL,

And everybody else, and a

Great REDUCTION in PRICES.

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Don't You Forget It,

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Fancy Boxes of well assorted styles of Box PAPERS, at from 12 to 15 cts. a box, at SAMSON'S.

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Fahnestock & Co. is now said to be the best. I have, also, Beymer, Bauman & Co., Eckstine, Hills & Co., and other favorite brands. All fresh and at the lowest price.

YPSILANTI, Sept. 25th, 1877. 705

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THE FINEST STOCK OF

Crockery

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Glassware

EVER OFFERED IN YPSILANTI.

American Ware,

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IT WILL PAY STUDENTS TO LOOK AT OUR

LAMP GOODS,

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THE PLACE TO GET YOUR

KEROSENE OIL

:o:

I ALSO KEEP FIRST-CLASS

PURE DRUGS

AND

MEDICINES.

PRESCRIPTIONS

Carefully compounded by an

EXPERIENCED MAN.

FRED W. JOHNSON,

People's Drug Store,

11 HURON STREET.

704

The Sunday-School Lesson—tomorrow, Oct. 14.

PAUL AT JERUSALEM.

ACTS 21: 27-39.

GOLDEN TEXT:—"The servant is not greater than his Lord. If they have persecuted me, they will also persecute you."—John 15: 20.

Central Truth:—Saints endure persecution.

This lesson presents the Apostle at Jerusalem for the fifth and last time, probably about A. D. 58. Here Paul met James and the elders of the church at Jerusalem, to whom he he gave a brief account of his labors among the Gentiles. This they heard with much joy, giving thanks to God for the success of the gospel. These good brethren then proceeded to tell Paul that there were many who were prejudiced against him among the Jewish converts, on account of a charge that in his zeal for Christianity he unduly disparaged the law of Moses, and the ordinances of the old dispensation. They thought this calculated to injure his usefulness, and proposed to him, that he should take measures to correct this impression. To this the Apostle at once agreed, as he might do with perfect propriety, as a concession to the weak consciences of truly good men, in things of no fundamental importance.

PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS.

1. The spirit of the gospel is one of true magnanimity. This was especially illustrated in the conduct of St. Paul..

2. Increase in knowledge should always lead to increase in charity.

3. A steadfast faith and a single purpose can fit a Christian for any crisis. The rush of the mob at Jerusalem upon St. Paul was sudden and violent. His life trembled in the balance. All sorts of indignities were heaped upon him, but there is no record that he quailed. He foresaw this through the typical teaching of Agabus in Cesarea. It did not take him by surprise or unnerve him for a moment. He was not indifferent to life, but Christ's cause was before that. He bore himself through all that trying scene with self-possession and calmness upheld by a steadfast faith and a single purpose. All he asked was permission to address the mob, not to plead for his life, but to tell what he thought of Christ since his conversion from his former faith. And no inspired word has had a fuller or grander illustration for eighteen hundred years than —"*This is the victory that overcometh the world, even our faith.*"—*New York Observer.*

We think our friends will all agree that the lesson committee have chosen a queer place at which to close the lesson. They leave Paul just as he is ready to speak to the people. We shall have to wait a whole week for the sermon! In order to be efficiet ive, things usually have to make closer connections than that. There is one good reflection that we can leave with our classes as a closing thought; and that is, that this arrest was God's way of answering Paul's desire to go to Rome. He put him on his way without expense to himself or to the churches, and that, too, without materially hampering him in his mission of preaching the gospel. No doubt that he would have chosen differently had a choice been given him —but would he have chosen so wisely? We see in this, as in so many of the instances we have studied, how "all things work together for good to them that love God," and how it is that the Lord can make the wrath of man to praise him.

THE PRIMARY CLASS.

TOPIC.—*Paul in danger.* Use it to illustrate the hate of the world for good men and courage for Christ in times of peril.

1.—Show how Paul got into danger. Wanted to make friends of those who supposed he was a bad man by doing as they thought he ought to do. Explain what he did, and how it was that it got him into peril. Tell, especially, who it was that started the cry against him. Describe the mob, its ferocity, its rage, and its terrible character, using the late mobs in this country as an illustration. State what they hated —Christ's Spirit in Paul. Make as real as possible the beating of Paul by the mob, and his rescue by the soldiers.

2.—Show, in the midst of all this danger, how fearless Paul was, and ask them what they suppose made him so brave. Then tell them about God's Spirit in the heart, how courageous it makes every one who has it. It is those who do wrong that are cowards. God can take from the heart all fear. There is nothing that one needs so much as this inward Helper.

HYMN.

Never be afraid to speak for Jesus,
Think how much a word can do;
Never be afraid to own your Saviour,
He who loves and cares for you.

BLACKBOARD.

FEAR NOT,

I AM WITH THEE.

—*National Sunday School Teacher.*

THE New York *Times* says: "All that it (the Southern policy) has yet amounted to has been the surrender of two States to the Democracy."

IT is not known whether the Rose-Douglas decision will be appealed to the Supreme Court or not. R. A. Beal has indulged in very free criticisms on Judge Huntington, whose integrity, however, it will be hard for the people of Ingham County to disbelieve in.—*Lansing Republican.*

NOTHING is too extraordinary to be done or asked to be done nowadays, to induce the Southren brethren to forgive the Government for preventing them from destroying the Union. From the pensioning of the Confederate wounded and their families, to restoring the back pay of their armies, would be a natural and logical step.—*Jackson Citizen.*

HERE is Stanley Matthews going through Ohio and illustrating the denunciations of the Electoral Commission by the Democrats with the story (as he tells it) of "a man in Allegheny County, who said there were two things a man could do when he was beaten in a lawsuit. One was, he could appeal the case, the other was to go down to the tavern and swear at the court." Matthews is all wrong in his locality; the county was Washtenaw, and the man's name was Beal.—*Detroit Tribune.*

THE Adrian *Times* who speaks for Gov. Croswell, if any paper does, settles the folly of calling an extra session of the Legislature. The *Times* has stood by Beal up to this last crazy attempt at impeachment. It throws cold water on this attempt, as follows:

"The decision must be respected. Douglas and Rose must pay up the amount they are adjudged to have in their possession, or, if they choose, the Supreme Court must adjudicate on the matter. There is no other way that can be honorably pursued, no other way that the people can sanction, no other way that the most zealous friend of either party ought to urge. For ourselves we do not believe that Dr. Rose has ever *corruptly* retained a dollar of money belonging to the University. We are led to make these remarks because we already hear whispers, and something more, that an effort will be made to induce the Regents to forego the collection of the amount adjudged to be due from Rose. The less that is heard of this, in any direction, the better for all parties concerned. The Regents have no option in the matter, and should try to excuse none. They represent the people of the whole State in the management of the University. One of two men, or both, have retained in their possession a certain sum of money belonging to the institution. The early stages of the suit just ended determined this, and the decision of Judge Huntington apportioned the amount relatively between the parties. To pay, according to this decision, or to appeal to the Supreme Court, is the only way open for any parties to the suit who feel agrieved. We see no other way. The forms of law must be respected, and we trust that no friends of either Douglas or Rose will make any movement in the direction of asking the Regents to go behind the returns. No matter what their private sympathies may be; as public officials the path of their duty lies plain before them. Let them walk in it, without deviation."

Local Matters.

—Never behind in their preparations for the trade of any season, Messrs. Jas. Nall, Jr., & Co. seem to have "taken time by the forelock" in their efforts this Fall to place before the citizens of Wayne and adjoining counties a stock of goods unrivalled for excellence. In another column will be found their formal announcement. Their stores are located in the centre of the dry goods trade, and are fitted up in an elegant manner. In looking over their stock, one is impressed with the beauty and extent of their offerings in carpets, lambrequins and curtains, which include all the staple lines of the trade, as well as the more artistic designs of greater cost. The firm displays a fine assortment of seasonable and fashionable dress goods, from delaine to finest silk, and in every department of their establishment, which is calculated to accommodate all the needs of the dry goods trade, there appears a profusion of desirable goods.

ITEMS FROM THE ANN ARBOR *Register.*—*Real Estate Sales.*—Alfred W. Hanmer to Joseph Bosley, the east half of lots 609 and 610, in Follett, Vaught and Holmes' addition to Ypsilanti. $150.

Emily A. Burch to Franklin Butler, 16 acres in section 34, in the town of York, $700.

Gilbert Allen to Albert Blaess, 20 acres in section 23, in Lodi. $1,800.

Nelson Rice to J. Frank Spaulding, lot seven, in block one, north range one east, in the village of Mooreville. $90.

Lewis A. Fisher to Lawrence Tompkins, (quit-claim), land in south-west part of section 14, Augusta.

David Blackmer to Clarissa M. Dennison, land in section 31, Pittsfield. $400.

The State Homeopathic Society held their eighth semi-annual meeting in the parlors of Cook's Hotel last Tuesday and Wednesday. The President, Dr. Woodruff, of Detroit, opened the meeting with a few remarks in regard to the condition of the Homeopathic Department in the University, and he also referred to a letter written by Dr. Wylde, of England, to the editor of the London *Lancet*, in which he advocates a union of the homeopathists with the dominant school.

The people of this city were startled, on Friday morning, about eleven o'clock, by the announcement that Edward Hyde had attempted to take the life of Samuel P. Jewett, his former father-in-law. Hyde had fired at Mr. Jewett, and the ball had grazed the hip of the latter, inflicting a slight flesh wound. Hyde gave himself up and was brought before Justice Beahan on a charge of attempting to commit murder. Hyde was bound over for trial at the next term of court in the sum of two thousand dollars. As he had no bail he was recommitted to jail. He claims that he fired upon Mr. Jewett in self-defense.

If Beal really believes that Judge Huntington has erred, there is an honest, manly, and legal way for him to correct the error, by appealing to the Supreme Court, which will bring all the testimony before that tribunal for review, and that court will make a decree in accordance with the facts, if Judge Huntington has failed to do so. But an appeal to the people or the press of the State is all bosh. They cannot change Judge Huntington's decision or relieve Dr. Rose from the judgment rendered against him. If it is a fact, as Beal says, that the "*decision is not entitled to the confidence of the people,*" in what possible way will that "*fact*" help Dr. Rose? The decision will have to stand until it is reversed by a higher court. The confidence or lack of confidence "of the people" in it, will not set the decision aside. Does Beal hope to find enough people, as demented as himself, who would be willing to prevent the enforcement of the decree by force of arms? His incoherent ravings mean this, or they mean nothing. Law-abiding citizens begin to comprehend that if Beal could carry out his schemes, that there would be an end to all law and order. Appeals to the rabble, to set aside the decisions of courts, if successful, have always ended in subverting the liberties of the people. No matter what we may think of the merits of this particular case, public interests require that it shall be settled according to the forms of law provided for all cases of a like character, and not by such means as Beal seeks to employ. His course can result in nothing but injury to Dr. Rose, and it is hard to understand how any sane man could be induced to do as Beal is doing.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

MICHIGAN.

Dr. Reynolds, the temperance orator, is again at work in Michigan. He has been speaking at Holly, Fenton and Owosso.

St. Joseph fines the tramps who appear in her borders $50, and then gives them a chance to pay that amount in work on the streets at 75 cents per day.

The Rev. Wyllys Hall, of Ann Arbor, has been appointed chaplain of the First Regiment Michigan State Troops.

The sale of 1,000,000 feet of lumber to Eastern parties was effected at Bay City at $5.50, $11 and $28.

A sufficient amount has been subscribed to the Ann Arbor, Toledo and Northern Railroad to warrant the commencement of the work at Dundee.

There is more pine timber standing today on the Ontanagon River and its branches than any other river in Michigan, and good judges claim that there is more than there ever was on any river in the State, excepting the Saginaw and perhaps the Muskegon.—*Ontanagon Miner.*

The Masonic fraternity are cautioned not to loan money to a well-dressed, lady-like person, who represents herself as being the widow of Wm. Smith, of Farmington, Oakland county. She has obtained money from members of lodges in Pontiac, St. Louis, Manchester and elsewhere.

At the Reform School the fiscal year closed September 30. During the past year 123 boys have been received into the school and 102 discharged. During the year previous 107 boys were received and 88 discharged. At the close of the last fiscal year there were 242 boys in the school; at present there are 261,—an increase of 19 during the last year. For the past four months just 15 boys have been received each month. Applications for permission to return to the school continue to be received from boys who have been discharged, and who find difficulty in obtaining honest employment.—[Lansing Republican.

A great many farmers and their families have passed through the city within a day or two on their way north to locate. They come mostly from the West and have suffered from the grasshopper pest. —*Grand Rapids Democrat.*

The inspectors of the State Prison are in session. The prison property is being inventoried.

Two carrier pigeons were taken from Grand Rapids to Grand Haven a few days ago and released. They flew directly home, making the distance of twenty miles in nineteen minutes.

The universalists of this State assembled in general convention at Grand Rapids Thursday, listened to a denominational report by the Presid ent, a ser mn by Rev. S. Crane, of Hillsdale, and elected the following officers: President, C. W. Knickerbocker, of Wayne; Vice President, the Rev. A. M. Soule, of Farmington; Secretary, the Rev. M. B. Carpenter, of Lansing.

John Strong, Jr., of South Rockwood, Wayne Co., has sold to Mr. J. A. Mooney 122 walnut trees as they stand on his farm, for $4,400 cash. Mr. Mooney is getting them cut, and contracting to have them hauled in logs to the C. S. R. R. depot, to be sent by rail to New York, thence by vessel to Europe.

Railroad Commissioner Williams has issued a circular to the managers of railroads in this State, calling attention to the State law requiring gates at highway and street crossings.

Live stock is moving over the Michigan Central in increased quantities, and the prospects of a brisk trade in this direction are very favorable.

The Unitarians had a very pleasant session at Jackson this week. The convention meets again at Kalamazoo next April.

Wild pigeons are beginning to fly, and large numbers are being killed by sportsmen. The flocks are larger than usual this fall, and fly quite low.

The yield of pepermint oil in St. Joseph county is estimated at 56,000 pounds, worth, at present prices, $110,000.

Latest Michigan Patents:

Emory Barnes, Mount Pleasant, lift-pumps.

John R. Dickinson, Ida, draft equalizing devices for horse powers.

Alvin T. Winchell, Albion, heating apparatus.

William Gregg, Mason, stone and log sleds.

Franklin R Osgood, Cadillac, extension-tables.

Lansford F. Wilder, Sumner, board-fences.

Trade-Marks—Wentzell Bros., Grand Rapids.

The two large stove works of Detroit are running to their full capacity now, and making extra hours.

At a meeting at Allegheny City, Pa., a large number of persons decided to remove to Northern Michigan.

A Jew peddler kissed a Battle Creek woman "against her will," and a Battle Creek court fined him $10.

The narrow guage railroad from Paw Paw to Lawrence is completed and regular trains will at once be set in motion.

On Saturday morning at Cassopolis, the First National Bank was broken into by six masked men, who proceeded to gag and bind two young men who were sleeping in the building, and then began operations on the vault. They soon succeeded in getting a charge of powder in the safe, and touched it off. The explosion opened the outer door of the vault and shattered the bank furniture, glass, walls, etc. The sound was heard by persons living near, and they hastened to investigate, and fortunately arrived in time to frighten the robbers away, and they left behind them all the money and a very fine assortment of burglars' tools, some powder, etc.

A new bridge is being built over Grand River at Grand Rapids by the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad Company. The iron work will be done by the Detroit Bridge Works, and will consist of seven spans, with trusses weighing twenty tons each.

The location of the Potter's Field at Battle Creek has been changed. A number of graves in the old field have been found empty, and some one has been making a business of body-snatching.

Mrs. Kate McGowan, of Chicago, the well known temperance lecturer, fell down a stairs at East Saginaw, fracturing her skull. She died in a few hours after the accident.

A large breadth of wheat has been sown throughout the State this fall, a large proportion of which is of the Clawson variety.

The Detroit Post and Tribune have been consolidated. The new company also announce the publication of a daily evening two cent paper—"The Evening Telegraph," first issue Monday, 15th inst.

A night express now runs over the Chicago and Lake Huron railroad from Port Huron westward.

During the month of September 186,380 barrels of salt were made and inspected in the Saginaw Valley and on "the shore."

Will Carleton, the Michigan poet, has made 60 engagements to lecture this winter.

During the fiscal year ending Sept. 30 last, lands were sold by the State as follows:

	Acres.	Amount.
Primary School	6,356.27	$25,465 88
Agricultural college	1,834.75	5,504 25
University	40.00	980 00
State building (Lansing lots)	.....	148 80
Salt Spring	80.00	320 00
Asset	507.95	4,472 04
Swamp land for cash	5,027.80	5,916 97
do do scrip	31,103.46	45,150 91
Total	44,950,23	$87,968 05

Patented under the homestead act, 5,855.49 acres of swamp land; licenses issued to settlers, 26,445.19 acres. The sales have decreased from $257,786 51 in 1874 to $87,968 05 in 1877.

GENERAL NEWS.

Wm. E. Gilman, of New York, has forged $342,900 in stocks of various banks, manufacturing and express companies, which he sold for $247,940.

Prof. Henry, of the Smithsonian Institute, has received the following cablegram: "A comet was discovered by Temple, at Florence. October 2; right ascension, 23 hours 51 minutes; declination, south 10 degrees and 19 minutes; daily motion, 90 minutes southward. The comet has a small bright tail."

One hundred thousand pounds worth of bar gold was withdrawn from the Bank of England Monday for shipment to New York.

In the Colorado election, Stone, for Judge of the Supreme Court, the nomined of both parties, was elected without opposition. The woman suffrage amenement was defeated.

Thursday night the coach from Deadwood, carrying six passengers, was stopped by two road agents twelve miles south of Ft. Laramie. The robbers got about $400 from the passengers. The treasure box was broken up but contained nothing of value to the thieves.

The Wellfleet Savings Bank, Cape Cod, suspended owing to a run.

One half of the marble ceiling of the portico of the Patent Office, on the north side, has fallen off.

At a meeting of railroad representatives held in New York, the representatives were unanimously in favor of continuing the present system of pooling Westbound freight earnings, and, if possible, deciding upon some similar plan as regards East bound freights.

The funeral of Maj. Gen. G. A. Custer will take place at West Point on Wednesday, October 10, under direction of Maj. Gen. Schofield, commandant of the post.

The steamer Massachusetts, from Providence for New York, went ashore near Horton's Point, Long Island Sound, at midnight. She lies about four hundred feet from shore, full of water. The passengers, 200 in number, were landed in surf boats and proceeded by rail to their destination.

The Massachusetts was an entirely new boat, and made her first trip on the 7th of May last. She was 325 feet long, 46 feet beam over all, and 2,000 tons burden. She had accommodations for 220 persons in her berths, exclusive of state rooms, and was in reality a floating palace. She cost nearly $500,000. A great deal of the cargo, consisting of bales of cotton, barrels of oil, and general merchandise, was thrown overboard, to lighten her. The passengers agree in the statement that the officers in command of the steamer lost their reckoning. Instead of keeping out in the Sound, in rounding Green Point, they ran within a boat's length of shore and in a nest of huge rocks. The night was dark, the sea running very high and the wind blowing a gale. No light was to be seen along the shore, and the steamer's lamps could not be distinguished the full length of the boat. Everything was in a state of confusion and the passengers poured forth from their state rooms, many of them half dressed, and the greatest excitement prevailed. It was found that the Massachusetts had struck a large rock amidships and was hopelessly fast.

About six o'clock it was discovered that the steamer was not more than 200 feet from shore, near Green Point. A boat was launched for the purpose of obtaining telegraphic communication. The sea was running very high, and when near shore the boat was swamped. After laboring for two hours in running out a rope the landing of the passengers began, the ladies and children being first provided for. The citizens of Green Point turned out and by the use of their flat-bottomed boats rendered valuable aid in rescuing passengers, and when landed houses were thrown open for their accommodation, and dry clothing and meals furnished. Twelve hours elapsed from the time of the accident before a complete landing was effected, without food of any character. The pilot was ully a mile out of his regular course.

The whistle was sounded nearly all night, and the officers imagined they were moving along in the ordinary track for sound steamers. The passengers say that the Massachusetts will prove a total wreck. As the waves drove her more firmly on the rocks she creaked and groaned till they feared she would part before they were rescued. This afternoon the Massachusetts was uuder water, the waves washing over her decks.

The storm of the 5th was very violent at the East, the rain falling at New York four inches in four hours—the heaviest rain ever known in that length of time. A number of wash-outs on railroads and accidents to trains are reported.

An excursion train from the Pennybacker reunion held near Schwenk's hill, on the Pickering Valley Railroad, when near Phœnixville last night between nine and ten, was badly wrecked by the rains washing out the track for some distance. There were about two hundred persons on the train. Up to 9:30 this morning the dispatches show twelve persons killed and about fifty wounded.

Three persons were drowned in the wreck of the south bound Oswego and Philadelphia Express, on the Belvidere division Thursday night, the engineer, conductor, and an unknown lady. The train lies some distance from shore, where it was washed by the current. The newsboy, baggagemaster, fireman, and others, saved themselves by swimming.

On the Wilmington and Northern Railroad the track was washed out and an engine upset, killing the engineer and badly scalding the fireman.

On the Hudson River R. R. a wall was washed away and a train was piled up.

On the coast and lakes serious casualties are reported among the shipping.

FORT DAVIS, Oct. 7.—A Mexican mob, 400 strong, took possession of the towns of Ysleta and Santlizarco, Texas county. The officials are prisoners in the hands of an infuriated rabble and the cry is death to the "Gringes" and vive Mexico. A letter received to-day at Fort Davis states that Mexicans in large numbers have captured and held in custody all the officers of El Pasco County. The lives of all white men are threatened. There are no troops on the frontier and a horrible massacre is imminent. Judge Charles H. Howard is a prisoner and bound with ropes.

President Vanderbilt privately announces his intention, if the improvement of railroad business continues, to restore the remaining five per centum of the July reduction of wages.

The earning of the Grand Trunk for the four weeks of September this year were $97,185 greater than the same four weeks in 1876.

A grand exhibition of butter, cheese and eggs is to be held in Chicago December 18th-20th, and the dairymen of the world are expected to compete. Prizes in money amounting to several thousand dollars will be given for the best butter, cheese, dairy implements, cooperage, architectural designs of cheese factory and dairy building, cattle, barns, etc.; and papers upon all features of practical dairying, including the best breeds of cattle for the dairy, their care and feeding, will be discussed. The exhibition will probably be held in the exposition building.

The City of Berlin, which sailed from London on the 6th, has on board a large shipment of gold coin for the United States.

The first official report under the "bell punch" law in Virginia has just been made. It embraces 17 days' operations in Richmond; in that time 135,550 malt and 120,000 spiritous drinks were sold, affording a tax of $3,850, and indicating a yearly revenue from Richmond of $102,-640, and from the state of about $500,000.

A dispatch from Fort Davis, Texas, Oct. 6, says: "A Mexican mob, 400 strong, took possession of the towns of Ysleta and Santlizarco, in Texas county. The officials are prisoners in the hands of an infuriated rabble. Mexicans in large numbers have captured and hold in custody all the officers in Elpaso county. The lives of all white men are threatened. There are no troops on the frontier, and a horrible massacre is imminent. Judge Charles H. Howard is a prisoner, and bound with ropes."

Gen. Miles whipped the Nez Perces, Sept. 30, eight miles above the mouth of Snake Creek, in the Yellowstone region. He surprised their camp, took 600 horses and mules, killed 17 Indians—including Looking Glass, Joseph's brother, and three others—and wounded 40. Our loss was 23 killed and 40 wounded. Gen. Miles says: "Joseph gave me his solemn pledge yesterday that he would surrender but did not, and they are evidently waiting for aid from their Indian friends. They say that the Sioux are coming to them, and they are closely invested in some deep ravines and kept under fire. To take them by assault would cost many lives. I may wear them out, and eventually compel them to give up. They fight with more desperation than any Indians I ever met. I think there is communication between this camp and Sitting Bull, and I have used every effort to prevent a junction."

Following close upon the numerous failures of banks at Chicago is the failure of several at San Francisco.

CAMP ON EAGLE CREEK,
MONTANA, October 5, 1877.

Gen. A. H. Terry, Commanding Department of Dakotah:

DEAR GENERAL: We have had our usual success. We made a very direct and rapid march across the country, and after a severe engagement, and being kept under fire for three days, the hostile camp of Nez Perces, under Chief Joseph, surrendered at two o'clock to-day. I intend to start the Second Cavalry toward Benton on the 7th inst. Cannot supplies be sent out on the Benton road to meet them and return with the remainder of the company to the Yellowstone? I hear there is trouble between the Sioux and the Canadian authorities.

I remain, General, yours very truly,
NELSON A. MILES.
Col. and Brvt. Maj. Gen. U. S. A. Com.

Returns from the Ohio election indicate that it has gone Democratic. Iowa gives a Republican majority, as usual.

During a storm Monday night a frame house was washed into Newark Bay and three persons drowned.

Mr. Foster, assistant treasurer of the Grand Trunk Railway, has absconded.

FOREIGN NEWS.

A dispatch from Cittinje says: Some strong detachments of Bashi Bazouks, who attempted to enter Montenegro, near Sutarrai, were repulsed on Monday after several hours' sanguinary fighting.

A Kavajoe dispatch of Oct. 3, says: A general attack was made on Mukhtar Pasha's whole line this morning. Gen. Melikoff was in command under the orders of the Grand Duke Michael. The key of Mukhtar's position, which was defended by only a single battalion, was attacked on three sides and captured. The battalion was annihilated. The Turks tried to recapture the point, but were repulsed. The further progress of the Russians was insignificant, but hopes are entertained of cutting off Mukhtar from Kars. The Russians bivouacked on the conquered positions. Fighting is sure to recommence early to-morrow. About 1,500 Russians were killed and wounded. The Turks were misled by their spies, and only expected to be attacked on their flanks.

An insurrection appears to have broken out in one of the Zooloo Islands, as a telegram received at Madrid from Singapore announces the defeat of 2,000 insurgents by the Spanish troops.

A Rustchuk special of October 3 says that a renewal of the bombardment by the Russian batteries at Giurgevo has inflicted enormous damage upon the town of Rustchuk. A great proportion of the houses are in utter ruins. Only a few remain entire. The intrenchments, however, are intact, the health of the garrison and inhabitants is good, and casualties few.

Mukhtar Pasha telegraphs an account of Wednesday's battle, which appears to have been indecisive. He says his outposts withdrew from Great Kanilar, which is probably the position the capture of which by Gen. Melikoff was described in the dispatch from Karajae yesterday. The Russian attacks on Little Kamlar and Keziltep were unsuccessful. On the right the Turks, being threatened by six battallions, assumed the offensive. They stormed Glodi Dagh, and after five hours' fighting pursued the Russians to Arpatchai. Night stopped the conflict. Both sides maintained their positions. Mukhtar Pasha estimates the Russian loss at 5,000. The Turkish loss is unknown. Fazli Pasha was wounded.

A correspondent with Gen. Melikoff's army, telegraphing from Rosrecheno under date of Thursday says: "At three o'clock this afternoon the Russians were surrounding Kizil Tepe, when Mukhtar Pasha, desperate at seeing his communications with Kars threatened, advanced against our center with twenty battalions. The Turks were received with a crushing artillery fire. The Russian tirailleurs drove them back, pursuing them to Soubatan till nightfall. The Turks were utterly demoralized, and everywhere took to flight. To-morrow (Friday) a great battle is expected along the whole front, when we hope to cut Mukhtar's communications and render his position hopeless. Our losses are unknown, but over 2,000 are reported missing."

A telegram from Mukhtar Pasha, dated Thursday evening, announces that the Russians were repulsed on all sides with a loss of 5,000 killed. They have fallen back on Karajali, pursued by the Turks.

A Berlin dispatch says the Russians officially acknowledge a lsos of 52,000 men up to Sept. 27. The same dispatch says the Russian grain harvest is disappointing both in quality and quantity. The wet weather in August and the scarcity of laborers are assigned as the causes of the short yield.

At Plevna the Roumanians have pushed their sappers to within a few yards of the counter-scarp of the second redoubt on the Gravitza ridge. The concentration of a considerable army in Osman Pasha's rear may be the forerunner of his withdrawal from Plevna, if the movement be possible.

Ali Saib, commanding the Turkish forces on the southern frontier of Montenegro, Friday attacked Podgoritza Speez and the small ports of Avnie, Ismail and Derwisch, and the attack was vigorously repulsed.

From Mukhtar Pasha's latest dispatch it seems the Russians have withdrawn from the right and center of his line and concentrated their entire army at Aktschala, on the Kars Tchat, fifteen miles northeast of Kars. This is undoubtedly the greatest and most critical affair of the war in Asia Minor. The object of the Russian attack is to cut Mukhtar off from Kars, or drive him under its walls and shut him up there. If it fails, the second Russian campaign in Asia will be over.

A telegram from Orchanie states that twenty-four Turkish battalions escorting a convoy to Plevna defeated the Russian detachment sent to oppose them.

Snow and rain are continually falling. It is thought this will suspend operations in Bulgaria and the Balkans.

The Russians have commenced parallels before Plevna under the superintendence of Gen. Todleben. The heavy masses of troops which are being sent to Bulgaria certainly indicate their purpose to prosecute active operations during the autumn, as the Russians do not need these reinforcements to retain their present positions.

The insurrection which broke out on the 12th of September in the central districts of Daghestan, and gradually extended through the whole of Central and Southern Daghestan, does not appear to be quelled, as it was thought to be after the defeat of the main body of the insurgents, numbering 6,000, by the Russians. An official dispatch from Karajai says a band of 4,000 insurgents were defeated on the 30th of September and the 3d of October, with a loss of 850 killed, wounded and prisoners. The Russian loss was insignificant. Other bands are still being pursued.

The Russians estimated Mukhtar Pasha's loss on the 2d and 3d of October at 6,000.

The Russian police has discovered a fresh Nihilist plot and numerous arrests have been made in Moscow and Kiev.

PARIS, October 9.—The great Republican meeting passed off without disturbance. In his speech Gambetta said the existence of universal suffrage was at stake, and pointed out the danger which that institution would incur if, after having at last the election pronounced in favor of the Republic, it should now give itself the lie in consequence of governmental pressure. In that case the public peace would be compromised, for universal suffrage was possibly its only defense. Its fall would involve the decadence and death of the country. Gambetta eulogized Grevy as the man best fitted for continuing the work of concord, conciliation and respect for law. He disclaimed any desire for power for himself, and concluded with a violent attack on the clericals, who, he said, excited the fears of Europe by the presence of an anti-Republican coalition.

Gambetta in his speech referred to the Republican prospects and said: "After sifting the information which reaches me from all quarters, I assure you the 363 will return to Versailles reinforced to 400."

Imports and Exports.

The returns of our foreign commerce for the fiscal year ending June 30 are sufficiently complete to show the amount and character of our imports and exports. The imports of merchandise were $451,315,000, against $460,741,000 the previous year. There was also imported $40,774,000 of specie, against $15,936,000, which makes the apparent total import $492,000,000, against $476,677,000 the previous year. There was very little change in the character of the import trade except a general falling off in many items. The following selection includes the most important changes, approximately summed up:

	1877.	1876.
Coffee,	$53,634,000	$56,788,000
Tea,	16,181,000	19,524,000
Cotton goods,	18,700,000	22,400,000
Iron and steel,	9.000,000	12,700,000
Leather and manufactures,	8,100,000	8,200,000
Silk,	6,792,000	5,424,000
Silk goods,	21,700,000	23,600,000
Sugar, etc.,	90,500,000	66,200,000
Wine and spirits,	5,800,000	5,800,000
Wool,	7,156,000	8,247,000
Woolen goods,	25,300,000	32,900,000
Hides,	14,963,000	13,035,000

The variation in total values does not correspond in all cases of course to variations in the amounts of goods imported. Silk, for instance, has risen in price so that considerably less was imported at a greater total cost. The great increase in sugar is largely caused by a rise in prices. The imports of paper goods have fallen to a merely nominal amount, about $110,000, mostly paper-hangings; this is exclusive of papier-mache goods, which amount to $1,080,000 per year. The large business in hides will be noticed. It is claimed that our tanners are chronically pinched between a high market for hides and low for leather, but there is evidently a large consumption of raw material by somebody.

The total export of domestic merchandise in gold value was $589,669,000 and of specie $43,135,000, against $594,-917,000 and $50,638,000 respectively in 1875-6. The following table shows the great features of the export trade:

	1877.	1876.
Breadstuffs	$117,400,000	$130,700,000
Cotton	171,000,000	192,600,000
Provisions	114,000 000	89,100,000
Tobacco	31,900,000	25,700,000
Oils	63,500,000	34,800,000
Tallow	7,883,000	6,734,000

The increase in the export of provisions and of petroleum is the most striking. The term "provisions" includes bacon and hams (nearly $50,000,-000), lard ($25,000,000), beef, butter and cheese, fish and preserved meats. Fresh beef makes its first appearance and foots up $4,552,000; preserved meats run up from one million to nearly four, and butter makes a similar increase. As the principal exporters of fresh beef, Lehman & Samuels of New York, have just failed, we cannot regard this extension of our trade as thoroughly established. The two great staples of cotton and wheat brought less money than during the preceding year. Continuing our list of exports, we will next tabulate the chief manufactures:—

	1877.	1876.
Agricultural implements	$ 1,600,000	$ 2,100,000
Cotton goods	10,100,000	7,300,000
Iron and steel	13,600,000	12,700,000
Leather goods	7,900,000	9,700,000
Ordnance stores	4,600,000	1,000,000
Paper	938,000	795,000
Wood manufactures	12,500,000	12,900,000
Miscellaneous	24,559,000	21,620,000

The increase in iron and steel wares exported is all in firearms, which have risen from $3,667,000 to $5,259,000. The export of boots and shoes is only $414,-000, a small increase. Our exports of manufactures constitute about 12 per cent of the total, and are increasing at the rate of about 10 per cent a year.

Washtenaw and its Pioneers.

BY WM. M. GREGORY.

In a new country, moderately uneven, a course of years is often required to develop the landscape beauty.

Not very many of the first settlers of Washtenaw County, in Michigan, who helped to overthrow and consume its native forests, are spared to enjoy the soft, rich lines which a half century has drawn over the scenery.

The writer of this article was privileged in his youth as a temporary sojourner to witness the beauty of the central New York counties, Ontario, Livingston, &c.

Through more recent years he has marked the resemblance to that lovely region which many portions of Washtenaw were slowly assuming. Beautiful for situation! The dwellers upon its gently sloping fields and rich plains may well be grateful. It is a county also of cities and villages, numerous and prosperous.

Where, may we ask, or when in the world's changes has a half century accomplished more?

Short as the time has been and strange as it may appear, the history of its first settlement is in a degree covered with obscurity. Realizing this truth we see the need of immediate and persistent effort to recover that history from total oblivion. Hence has arisen our pioneer associations. They are not, as some may suppose, merely gatherings of old people, to tell stories of bear hunts and other wonderful acts. They are historical societies, entering at a late date upon a needed work with but few encouragements.

In those early days who thought of keeping a diary even: much less of recording the public action of the world around them.

Upon the 16th day of August, 1822, one of the most remarkable events of our state history occurred. For many years no official or private record of it could be discovered. Sixty years after when the Wayne County historians were making their explorations, it was found entirely uncertain upon what day General Hull surrendered the city of Detroit to the British army. No one but a Levi Bishop, and not he without years of patient investigation, could settle the disputed point. He did it and greatly to the credit of his public spirit

In June, 1796, in pursuance of the stipulations of Jay's treaty, so called, the British evacuated Detroit and Michigan Territory. The exact day when the stars and stripes were first run up by the detatchment of Wayne's army has been for a long time a matter of most careful investigation by Mr. Bishop and other gentlemen. The zeal and earnestness of the Detroit pioneers it would be well for other associations to emulate.

Upon the 10th day of Septemler, 1812, Governor Lewis Cass, by proclamation defined the boundaries of a new county in this State and named it "Washtenaw."

Why he so named it he did not announce and no one knows. We hope to, for it would be an imperfect beginning of the county's history if its origin or meaning of its name could not be defined.

The citizens of Wayne of Cass and Jackson never need to give a thought to this matter.—Those noble counties are the undisputed monuments of great and well known men.

Not so with unfortunate Washtenaw:—Its aspirations are very humble, and it will be satisfied if it may clearly appear that its name was once borne by a Chippeway or Pottowattomie chief whose war path skirted the Grand River and the Huron, and still greater the satisfaction if it shall appear that the dusky warrior was truly a namesake of the Father of the country.

What we have learned bears something of the air of romance. We shall be happy if it may be verified.

Many citizens of Hillsdale will recall the lecture delivered in April last by the Rev. Mr Wrignt relative to the Ojibeway Indians of Minnesota with whom he had been a teacher for very many years and fully understands their language which is cognate with the Pottowattomie. The question "What is the definition of Washtenaw," was submitted to him. He could not find a trace of the word after careful examination, but remarked "When our people speak of Washington they always say Washtenong." At the suggestion of a gentleman of this city a letter of inquiry was directed to Louis Genereau, interpreter of the Pottowattamies, resident in Oceana County in this State. Genereau is a half-breed, his name clearly shows his French extraction. He is well advanced in years. A gentleman of Kalamazoo states that about forty years ago, while teaching an Indian mission school at Mackinaw, Louis Genereau was one of his pupils. His reply to my letter was explicit. I shall correct some of his orthography and abridge some of his flattering titles:

ELDRIDGE, OCEANA CO. MICH.,
May 28, 1877.

SIR—I have the pleasure to answer your letter dated May 18th. You must excuse me for not answering your note before. I was absent. You wish to know of me what is the meaning of the word "Washtenaw." Well sir, I have had chance to learn and interpret all these words. Well sir, that word means a large stream or a large river. This was the name of an Indian who lived near the mouth and had a village, and that was his hunting and fishing ground.

Did not allow no one to hunt except his relatives and friends. The Indians used to go back and forth and stop with Washtenaw, and by and by they called the river by his name, "Washtenaw seby." This was a good many years before the war of 1812.

I have an old Indian in my care and he is over one hundred years old, and he was acquainted with Washtenaw. That is all at present.

Respectfully yours,
LOUIS GENREAU."

I may here state that Lippincott in his universal Gazeteer, printed in Philadelphia in 1855, states that Grand River in Michigan, was known to the Indians as ,'Washtenaw River."

A copy of Genereau's letter I sent to Mr. Wright, of whom I have spoken, and received in reply:

LEECH LAKE, MINN.,
June 18, 1877.

DEAR SIR—Yours of the 9th. inst., is just received. I have no doubt now but I have the full sense of the word Washtenaw. The name came, no doubt, in this way:

An Indian of the Pottowattamie tribe who may have resided in early time as far east as Pittsburg, had a son whom he named "Washington," from the great General whom he may have seen or heard much of. As white settlements advanced that tribe was pushed westward and settled in Michigan and west of that State. This boy, now a man, settled on this river and called it after his own name or which may be more likely it was called so by others, as that is common in the Indian country. Now the terminations ong, ang, etc., always signify the place of a thing, etc., and so the place of living or residence of this man was called Washtenang, Washtenong, etc. The river Washenaw seby, and the place would come to have the same name that Washington has now among all these Indians namely, Washtenong or the place of Washington. I am glad to have got these facts myself and you are welcome to what light I may have added to your stock of knowledg of the question.

Very truly yours,
S. G. WRIGHT.

The Omaha Indians in Nebraska, numbering 1,000, raise this year 9,000 bushels of wheat, 600 bushels of oats, 5,000 bushels of potatoes, 27,000 bushels of corn, and 850 bushels of vegetabl These Indians are nearly all self-supporting.

The ambitious man treats his friends like the rounds of a ladder, first seizing them to mount upwards, and then trampling them under foot.

A Kalkaska paper boasts that there is no liquor sold in Kalkaska county

A two-foot rule—Keep your feet dry,

BUSINESS MOVES ON.

We have now passed three weeks of the first autumnal month, and may consider ourselves fairly in the fall trade. The course of business has been too decided in its character to question its existence or to doubt its tendency. It is well to have as cheerful a view as may be permitted by existing circumstances and to be gratified by the renewed business, but equally as important that nothing should be done to retard the progress. Thus far the bountiful crops have been the invigorating agency, and to realize on these the largest yield in money is of the greatest importance. We learn through our exchanges that the grain growers generally, particularly in the West, are disposed to hold on to their products in anticipation of much higher prices, consequent upon the war in Europe. The present prices obtainable at the seaboard for grain, pay producers a good compensation, after deducting the carrying charges, which are so important to the railroads; and when such a profitable outcome can be had it is but wisdom to secure it. The war in Europe has continued a sufficient period to make it certain that a good cash market can be had for this year's entire crop, and should the war unexpectedly terminate it would leave the countries involved in such an impoverished condition that our produce would still be sure of a great market. With this forcible inducement it would be wisdom to employ all energies in preparing another crop. With reviving industries an increased domestic consumption of many commodities may be looked for; but there must be an efflux from the cities and towns to the fields of the West The producing class should not, and will not support so many in idleness, or who, at least, are only consumers, and not in any way producers. Trading has been overdone; buying at one price and expecting to sell for a profit have been too much depended upon. There is nothing in mechanics, the professions, in mining, or any department of skilled labor that offers the inducements that farming does. There must be more producers; men must dig and till the soil, and while they bring forth they will consume as much, probably more, for they will have that wherewith to purchase desired articles. With a large surplus of products values may be, and probably would be low, but in due time all things equalize themselves, and if products of labor do not yield high prices, the cost of necessaries will be in proportion. Until times are more prosperous people not in affluence must be content with comforts, or even necessaries, and not hanker for luxuries. The extravagance begotten of flush times during the war must be done away with, and we must learn to keep our expenses always below our income. The rates of interest that prevail in this country are such that surplus earnings safely invested multiply very fast, and, with determination almost every one can become a capitalist. —

Boston free thinkers are planning to take a hand in national politics, on substantially the following platform. 1. Total separation of Church and State, to be guaranteed by amendment of the United States Constitution; including the equitable taxation of church property, secularization of the public schools, abrogation of Sabbatarian laws, abolition of chaplaincies, prohibition of public appropriations for religious purposes, etc. 2. National protection for national citizens, in their equal civil, political, and religious rights; to be guaranteed by amendment of the United States Constitution, and afforded through the United States courts. 3. Universal education the basis of universal suffrage in this secular republic; to be guaranteed by amendment of the United States Constiution, requiring every State to maintain a thoroughly secularized public school system, and to permit no child within its limits to grow up without a good elementary education.

A Vintage Song.

By Mrs. E. D. R. Bianciardi in Scribner's for October.

Once more the year its fullness pours
To cheer the heart of toil;
Once more we take with gratitude
The blessing of the soil.
I hear the children laugh and sing,—
They pull the grapes together;
And gladness breathes from everything
In this October weather.

The winter days were long and dark,
The spring was slow to come;
And summer storms brought fear and doubt
To many a humble home.
But rain and sunshine had their will
And wrought their work together,
And see! we heap our baskets still,
In this October weather.

My heart has had its winter, too,
And lain full bare and gray;
I did not think a spring would come,
Much less a summer day.
How little did I dream that life
Would bring us two together,
And I should be a happy wife
In this October weather.

Doubtless the frosts will come again,
And some sweet hopes must die;
But we shall bear the passing pain,
And smile as well as sigh;—
Nor let us cloud with fears of ill
This golden hour together;
For God is in His garden still
In this October weather.

MISTRESS WILSON.

A TALE OF SALEM WITCHCRAFT.

"The child is bewitched, good man! Thyself hast heard how it shrieked and screamed when the ministers and elders were here to-day. And Dame Walford said that as Parson Williams laid his hand upon it, it made a fearful grimace at him, and turned black in the face."

"I saw it not," said the good man laconically.

"And moreover Dame Walford says, mayhap it is not our child at all; but some devil's that the witch spirited here, and took our baby for her own. And it's true, Enoch, our child had curling hair, and a fresh color like thine, whilst this one is sure neither like me nor thee." The young mother as she spoke looked at the little creature on her lap with a painful expression of aversion and distrust.

"Nay, Miriam, that I can't say. It has thy blue eyes and yellow hair. If only it were healthy and strong, thou wouldst't see it was very like thee." The father stooped and touched tenderly the little wasted hand, and looked into the baby's face pinched and worn with sickness. "The Lord hath sent us a weakly child, and we should rather care for it as best we can, and pray to Him to do the rest, than accuse innocent folk of bewitching it. I tell thee Miriam," he continued, straightening up his tall form again and looking at her with sorrowful sternness, "if Mistress Wilson is hanged, I shall ne'er know another happy hour; nor thou either, when thou hast thy senses again, for verily if one is bewitched, it is thou, poor wife, and not the child."

"Ay, say thy wife is a witch at once and have done!" was the bitter and passionate answer. "It were better to thy taste, mayhap, that I sat to-day in Salem jail, and Mistress Wilson here She is a beatiful woman, and since her husband ne'er came back from sea, thou canst not pity her enough."

"Shame on thee!" was the good man's sole reply, and he turned away and stood at the little window looking out into the twilight. The ticking of the clock was the only sound in the room till the mother laid the child in a cradle and pushed it from her as far as her arm could reach. At the movement Enoch turned again and came back to her.

"Miriam," he said gently. "Miriam!"

"Thou knowest better than all the learned gentlemen about the witches," she answered slowly, with a hard expression around her mouth—"better than Pator Williams and they in Salem, and than Mr. Cotton Mather himself, who says the children of the devil must be cast out, root and branch. And thinkest thou the Governor had held his peace if it were as thouds't have it, and the witches all innocent folk? Nay, but they confess their misdeeds themselves. Goody Blake, that was hanged o'Tuesday, raged and foamed at the mouth when they asked her in court had she or no tormented the Pryor children, and given Mistress Dwight horrid rheumatic pains. She cursed them then before the judge and all the people, and said if she could she would come back from hell to plague them."

"God be merciful to us! Goody Blake had a fiery tongue, and was ever a poor, half-dazed old wretch. The gentlemen of the court know what they do I trust. I had let her alone an it had been my say. Still, Miriam, I dispute not with the learned men who affirm that Satan is going up and down among us. It may be so. Only this I say, that Mistress Wilson cursed no one. She only answered, 'Nay, on my soul' as gently as I have heard her speak, how oft, in this very room, when the judge charged her with throwing the parson's son into fits, and bewitching our babe here.

"Nay on my soul' she said, and stood straight and looked him in the face. 'God knows I have wished the poor babe naught but good, from the time it came into the world.' And I bethought me Miriam, how kindly and helpful she was when the child was born; how she watched with thee at night, and rocked the babe in her arms."

"Ay, and she well knew why," said the mother, the lowering cloud of hatred darkening in her face. "My babe has ne'er known a healthful hour, and hers is like the rose. She has drawn the life out of our child into her boy, if indeed it be our child at all!"

"How canst thou be so cruel?" burst forth the indignant answer. "The parson's son is well again, and this poor child has naught the matter with it but that it was born of a weakly nature, like many an other one before. Even now, Miriam, thou hast only to declare that thou believest it not, and Mistress Wilson might go free. Think, wife, she is young, like thee, and has a child as thou hast; and she must die and leave the little creature alone in this hard world, all because thou hast listed to old wives' tales? Nay, God forbid! Thou hast ne'er thought of it thyself, I know; thou art too tender-hearted to work so much evil to a fellow creature; but thou hast done a great wrong in letting others' wicked suggestions get possession of thy heart, and there is but barely time to make it good again."

The young face looking into the glowing fire lost no whit of the fixed expression that disfigured it. There came no reply.

"Miriam," said the youthful good man, with passionate pleading in his tone, "say the word and I will get her release this night before it be too late."

Again no answer was vouchsafed. Righteous anger flashed in Enoch's eyes, and his voice trembled with deep emotion, as he added:

"Hear this then. If Mistress Wilson is hanged to-morrow morn, her blood shall be between me and thee so long as we both shall live." As he stood in the firelight, with uplifted hand and trembling lips, like an avenging angel, Miriam gazed at him with a sort of awe. But after he had waited in vain for her to speak, when he left her, and she heard the house door close behind him, a bitter smile crept over her lips, and she let her head sink on her hand.

Her meditations were disturbed directly. The door of the "keeping room," as the family sitting room of those days was called, opened to admit an elderly woman in the prim costume of that olden time.

"How goes it with the child, Miriam? Has it had the fits again?" she asked with eager curiosity.

"Nay, dame, but it has cried since the morning till now, and it has the witches mark on its forehead as I have almost ne'er seen it before.

The two women bent together over the cradle, and contemplated its little occupant, who had fallen into a troubled slumber. Between the baby's brows, that scowled as if the child were still in pain, lay indeed a deep red flush; the feverish token, perhaps, of its incessant crying. While they looked, the little parched lips twitched and moved. A happier mother might have said the babe was smiling, but when Dame Walford whispered mysteriously, "The witch is talking to it," Miriam nodded her head and sank back in her chair.

"Think ye, dame," she asked, looking fixedly at the flames, while the visitor took her place at the other corner of the hearth—"think ye if I laid the babe in the fire, the witch would come and fetch it?"

"Lord!" exclaimed the other, evidently startled by the boldness of the proposition." But perchance it's thine own after all, Miriam. I think thou shouldst do nothing until the witch is hanged. Then, if it's hers, it will after her, but if it's thine, it will get well when she can torment it no more."

"But if it's hers, and goes after her, then I shall have no child?"

"Ay, Marry, then is the other thine."

"I could think it, for it has a color like Enoch's, and curling hair, only that it's so fond of her. It clung to her ever when she caressed it, and cried when she left it, like any other child."

"But and if she charmed it? a witch can do that as well."

Enoch says this babe's like me."

"Nay, that it's not! Mind thee, I say not it is not thine. The parson thinks it is, and so do others who have spoke to me of the matter. But thine or no it's not like thee, and if Enoch says it, it is because he, like many another husband, has no eyes for his wife's face. Why I saw thee a babe in thy mother's, arms and thou wast ever the fairest child, ay, and till thy marriage, the fairest maid in all the country round."

Miriam smiled faintly, but her brows cotracted and the cloud of gloom settled darker than ever before over her face. She too had a mark upon her forehead, though she saw it not.

"Only since then I am no more so fair."

"Thou art no more so gay," was e evasive answer.

"How can I be gay with that before my eyes," asked the mother pointing to the cradle, "and Enoch ever reproaching me."

"Enoch believes not in the witches?"

"He believes not that Mistress Wilson is a witch."

"Ay, Ay! There are others like him. Iv'e heard many a man praise her as fair and good. Fair she is of a truth, and peradventure her beauty has been a snare to her—her beauty and pride. For she carries her head high, Mistress Wilson. She comes of a great family, they say, and verily she has a likeness of her father with lace ruffles on his shirt and a sword at his side. What might he say if he could see her now? And Abner Wilson too! That would have been but an evil wind that brought him into port to hear his wife called witch. To my thinking, that's a worse name than gossip and busybody as I've heard she's called me though I bear her no ill will for that."

"Ay," said Miriam musingly, "And who can tell why Abner ne'er came back again? A witch can brew bad weather. Think you not so, dame?"

"Marry," quoth the dame, a witch would do it too, had she seen a man that pleased her better than her husband—though I'll not say that of Mistress Wilson, for I bear her no malice."

While these scenes were passing in Enoch Dalton's homestead, that lay on the highway between Salem and the little fishing village of Marblehead, the shades of evening had descended upon the demure first-memtioned town, and the lights twinkled out here and there from the houses, while the streets were already deserted. In 1693 they were not brilliantly illuminated, and the inhabitants found it more agreable to stay within doors than to light their own uncertain steps with a hand lantern. Nearly in the centre of the town rose the Salem jail, dark and uninviting inward appearance, though in reality hospitable enough. It held within its four walls more guests than any house in New England could have boasted. Wild accusations following closely on each other and peopled its walls with witches, and when one was given over to the hangman's hands, there was no danger but that a new occupant would soon be found.

Besides these unwilling guests, however, there were on this particular evening certain others, two or three worthy neighbors of Mistress Burns, the jailer's wife. The goodly dames had the pleasure of hearing from her own lips how the Reverend Mr. Pryor and the justice had made a solemn visit that afternoon to the witch, Mistress Wilson, who was to be hanged on the morrow—how they had exhorted her to confess her evil practices and her penitence for the same, and how they had been obliged to go away with their purpose unaffected, because the witch obstinately continued to declare that she had done no harm to any creature. Then had the reverend gentleman affirmed that he had wrestled long and earnestly for her sinful soul, and that now unless she expressly begged for his ghostly counsel, he should come to her no more. That meant that the dismal jail cart, the sheriff, and the hangman were the only further assistance she was to have on the journey to another world. The shudder that such a thought awakened, taken in connection with Mistress Burns's good cheer, amounted to an agreeably appaling sensation. The good wives would fain see the wit they said just a little peep, as it were, for verily to approach her too nearly in her last hours were ill advised.

The room in which Mistress Wilson was to pass the night before her execution was somewhat larger and more commodious than the cell where she has been confined. It had been thought only fitting that the worshipful and reverend gentleman should be received in decent quarters—a midway halting place for her between the narrow walls of a dungeon and eternity's illimitable space. The room was made secure by iron gratings, and locks, and bolts innumerable, and it had a small barred window opening on a passage and provided with a shutter, pushed to and fro at will from the outside, by means of which the occupant could be observed. Mistress Burns opened this shutter a little way, and then several pairs of eyes peered in through the crack.

The witch was walking slowly up and down, clad in the widow's garb that she had worn since all hope was lost of her husband's return from sea. She held in her arms her child, that she had been allowed to have once more before her death, not so much because of her earnest prayer as to see if the Dalton babe experienced ill effects. It was a beautiful little creature that laid its curly head upon her shoulder, and in passing to and fro before the tallow candle, forgotten when her inquisitors departed, she never failed to look down at the bloom upon its cheeks, just visible in that dim light. It was hardly to be supposed that the witch's child had been very tenderly cared for during her long confinement, but nevertheless she clasped it again, with joy, as fresh and lovely as a rose. If the proof of her evil doings lay in the fact that her child throve while others peaked and pined, then indeed her guilt was plain.

"She kisses the babe," whispered the women at the window.

"Ay, she makes as though she were very fond of it; but I know not whether to think she is or no."

"I verily think she is," said the jailer's wife, "for there can none come nigh her but she'll beg and pray them to care for the child when she is gone. Even to-day she importuned the worthy gentlemen in most unseeemly manner, and wept and wrung her hands till they were fain to tell her the parish would care for it e'en though it be a witch's babe."

"Mistress Burr s," came a somewhat deep but clear voice that made them all start, "I pray thee give me some milk for the child." The little creature had begun to be uneasy and to fret, for, sharing its mother's confinement, it was condemned to her fare of bread and water, which had proved in no way to its taste.

"Wouldst give it her?" consulted the jailer's wife.

"Nay, wherefore?" said one. "Let her find a charm to still it." And another, as Mistress Wilson made a step toward the window, clapped the shutter to in all haste.

"Let her not breathe on us, for then are we all bewitched! I doubt she is very dangerous to-night."

The women fled back in alarm to the festive candlelight and the evening entertainment of cake and cider with which their hostess was presently to treat them. But she, retiring to the pantry to bring in those dainties with her own hands, arranged her tray as if she were all the time thinking of something else. Finally, she took down a pewter mug out of which her children once had drunk, poured it full of milk, and went down the passage again to the little wooden shutter.

Hark! the child was fretting, but the mother sang a simple little song enough, though a strange one for a witch:

Hush, my babe; lie still and slumber!
Holy angels guard thy bed,
Heavenly blessings without number
Gather round thy infant head.

The listener waited till the voice ceased, and then, opening the window, said cautiously:

"I've brought thee some milk, mistress."

The witch was there in an instant with a thankful exclamation on her lips, and this time the other forgot to be alarmed at her vicinity, for the little can stuck fast between the bars, and both were only bent on extracting it.

Mistress Wilson had laid aside her widow's cap for the night, and loosened her dark hair that fell like a veil over her shoulders. The light from the lamp, that the jailer's wife had set on the window-ledge, shone on her white forehead and downcast lids, with their delicately fringed lashes, while her slender fingers worked about the cup to draw it through.

As it yielded at last, she said, as if the unlooked-for kindness awakened a sudden hope, but in a voice that betrayed the coming tears:

"Oh, Mistress Burns, wilt thou think of my boy sometimes when——"

This was too much for the other. To her excited fancy the deep, violet blue eyes shone with a mysterious light, and who could tell but the breath from those sorrow-speaking lips had already contaminated her? The closing window cut off the rest, as Mistress Burns snatched her lamp and sped away.

"Shalt be at the hanging?" asked her friends when they took leave.

"It is very early in the morning," was the doubtful answer.

"They say it is thus ordered that there may be not so great a crowd as heretofore. It creates a clamor and disturbance that is unseemly in a town so plainly under the judgments of Providence as this. Still, I myself think to be there, for of the last I was prevented by my husband's cousin, Increase Goodwin, with his wife and children and wife's sister, who all came to see those end that were hanged o' Tuesday, so that I was forced to stand at the kitchen fire and prepare a meal for them while they amused themselves in the streets. This time, however, is my turn, since no one is like to come before six o'clock in the morning. And surely it is a comforting and edifying spectacle in these troublous times, to see the wretches given over to their father, the devil."

"Ay," said another of the women, "and perchance she will confess in the end, as Hester Scott did at sight of the gallows. For Hester declared, as ye all know, not only that she herself had attended the witches Sabbath, but told of many whom she had met in that devil's congregation, and spake of none, forsooth, with more certainty than of Mistress Wilson, who rode through the air with her cat on her shoulder, and boasted of how she was drawing the Dalton child's blood from its finger-ends and tormenting Mr. Williams's son thrice daily. It is an excellent thing when the witches confess. Only so can full knowledge be obtained who among us is sold to Satan."

"Verily," said a third. "Howbeit, to my thinking, the judges act somewhat slowly in this matter, and give the evil time to spread. One hundred and fifty imprisoned, and as yet but seventy condemned, and only twenty hanged! I doubt the gentlemen would do better to proceed more quickly with the sentences, for so the jails are full to overflowing, and many escape detection, from the impossibility of bringing them to trial. Well, well, we must be watchful in prayer and tarry in patience till it pleaseth the Lord to look upon our affliction. I wish thee good night, mistress, and hope to meet thee to-morrow."

There were many in the town that night who waked to weep and pray. In one house were some grievously tormented, in another a member of the family had been torn from the midst of it, charged with practising the devices of Satan, and dragged, accursed of God and man, to imprisonment, condemnation, and death. But one who sat in the Salem jail heard every hour of the night go by, till the watchman called for the last time his delusive cry of "All's well!" and the day had dawned—the day when a witch was to die.

In Enoch Dalton's household also there was little sleep that night, Miriam, beset with entreaties and reproaches, answered in the sayings of the godly Cotton Mather, or with the line of Holy Writ, "Thou shalt not suffer a witch to live." The woman was like flint in her resolve, and words never so appealing had as much effect on her as the rushing breakers on the cliffs of Marblehead, that they cover for a moment with foam and spray, and falling back, leave as hard and bleak frowning as before. Enoch only wore himself out, and paced the room, at last, alone, while Miriam lay down to take a more feigned than real repose.

She did him wrong. It was a pure sentiment of humanity, and manly instinct to help and protect a haunted, defenceless woman, who, in her happier days, had gone in and out of his house on errands of neighborly kindness, that made him speak for Mistress Wilson now. He was not so far beyond his fellow-citizens in cool-headedness and understanding as to repudiate the idea of witchcraft altogether. How should he have been, when that storm of superstition that swept over the land carried with it men who stood as thinkers high above their fellows? Learned and godly men held discourses on the manifold arts of the Evil One by which he ensnared weak souls to do his bidding, and for aught Enoch knew that might be true. There might be witches. Only one who had shown naught but kindness to him and his, one to whose accusation jealousy was not a stranger, his straightforward, shrewd common sense, told him was no witch. He was a plain man who troubled himself little with what lay beyond him; it was Mr. Mather's business to make sermons and interpret, as it were, for God and the devil; it was his business to plough, and sow, and reap, and mind his household; and whatever questions came up there, in his own little sphere, he was capable to decide upon. His child was not bewitched, but sick, and the Evil One had whispered more suggestions to his wife than to Mistress Wilson. It was the phrase on every one's lips in those dark times, "Satan is abroad," and Enoch believed it. Satan had entered his wife's heart! Alas, yes, and possibly his own too, as he bitterly swore a never-dying mindfulness of this wrong that was to be, and an eternal memory for a finite error.

Miriam's pretended slumber became real at length; but as she fell asleep with her mind full of confused and distressing thoughts, they followed her into her dreams. Like the shifting figures of a kaleidoscope, melting one into another, horrid pictures passed through her poor, bewildered brain. The house stood in flames because she had thrown the baby on the fire, and all the neighbors were there, calling her murderess and trying to drag her away to justice. Then some one whispered "witch," and one after another took up the word, and they fell back from her, pointing with their fingers and jeering. And again she was sitting by the hearth with Dame Walford at the other side, and suddenly it was not the dame, but Mistress Wilson who sat there, with a rope around her heck. Her face was deathly pale, and her dark blue eyes, fixed upon Miriam seemed to cast a spell over her so that she could neither move nor cry out as she would fain have done Then the babe in her arms began to struggle, and getting down went to Mistress Wilson and clambered on her knees. It reached up and took the rope with its little hands and threw it in the fire, and immediately there was a dazzling light, and Mistress Wilson stood clothed in a white robe, with wings at her shoulder, and Miriam knew it was her spirit. Upon that she was seized with a great dread, for the child stood holding her, and would not return to Miriam, though she recognized it for her own in that brightness, and tried and tried in vain to call it back. It was very fair. There was no trace of the witch's mark upon its brow, and its hair shone golden in the light that streamed around. Then it appeared that the spirit turned to go, the child ever following, and with a great effort Miriam broke the spell, and stretched out her arms and cried:

"Nay, take it not! It is mine! I know it now. It is mine indeed!"

As she spoke, she felt a sharp pain, and her eyes opened.

The sun was shining in her face, and she had struck her hand on the child's little bed that stood beside her. Half bewildered yet from her dream, she raised herself and saw the baby lying in peaceful slumber. Its little face looked very sweet and fair; its brow was smooth, and the sunbeams slanting past seemed to make a halo round its golden hair. Even as she looked at it the black thoughts and fancies of days and weeks gone by melted like the dark visions of that night, and, as in her dream, she recognized the chlld. But a nameless anxiety fell upon her, and a horrible dread, and her voice was shrill and strange as she called:

"Oh, Enoch, Enoch, rise and ride to town! For the child is well again. The child is mine, and Mistress Wilson must not die!"

He started up from the chair where he had fallen asleep in sheer exhaustion. The words rang like a clarion. The spell was broken—the scales had fallen from his wife's eyes—the child was well! But Mistress Wilson—was there yet time to save her?

He spoke not a word, but saddled the old plough horse, with shaking hands, swung himself on it, and rode away. Never since he could remember had he slept so late as on that morning! Far over the sea the fishing boats that had put out at dawn showed now but a speck of shining sail. And hark! Were those the Salem bells that the wind brought so far? No, for the hour appointed for the witch to die sounded long ago. There was no hope that he could reach the jail. He must make for Gallows hill, by the shortest way, to meet the fatal train beyond the town. He urged his horse to a furious pace that was still far too slow for his feverish spirit. As the road stretched on between fields and fences, he had no eyes for the springing green in the fresh furrows, no thoughts to count the time till the apple-trees would stand white with blossoms on the hillside. He saw only a dismal procession issuing from the dark portals of the jail: Mistress Wilson standing in the cart with her arms bound behind her, and the tumultuous crowd that accompanied her slow progress, jeering and shouting when she swayed to and fro and all but lost her balance at the rough jolts over the pavement; the men gazing with hard cold eyes, the women pointing, the children shrieking in exultation, "The witch is hit! the witch is hit!" when some stone from a little hand fell with a truer aim than all the rest. He had seen such things before. He could picture it to himself so distinctly that the great drops rolled over his forehead as he felt his powerlessness to make an end to the cruel scene. Then out of the precints of the town, along the sunny road, the cart went on and on till it stopped beside the gallows. His heart began to thump heavily, his breath came thick and short. Only a little further, only to the turn in the way, and he should see the spot; should see if the crowd was there—should see—should see—the awful presentiment that oppressed him became a paralyzing weight. There was only that one hope left to which many a soul has clung in its anguish, a hope in the very horror of the thing it fears. It would be so cruel, it would be so dreadful, that it could not be!

He had reached the turning. Should he look up? Was it the pulsing blood that made that murmur in his ears, or were they already there? He urged his horse forward to one last, desperate effort, before he dared to raise his head. And then—Merciful heaven! The accursed thing stood in the fair spring morning, with its outstretched arm and something swayed therefrom.

Shortly after a troop of boys, dashing down the hill, caught sight of a solitary rider whose spent horse plodded its weary way upward with signs of great exhaustion, but taking its own course and its own time to the task, for the man had dropped the reins, and was so bowed over his horse's neck that they only recognized him with difficulty.

"Hey' Master Dalton!" they called, in boisterous merriment, as they came near,' "ye are too late for the hanging!"

The man raised himself and looked at them with glazed eyes and an ashen face. They were children from the fisher huts in Marblehead, and knew their wealthy neighbors well; but the countenance he turned to them to-day was so strange that they stopped to stare as he rode by, and then, putting their heads together for a consultation, turned and followed.

Enoch knew as little as they why he went on. "Too late! too late!" he had been repeating to himself, with a strange, confused, sickening feeling, before they shouted the words in his ears. Still he went on; perhaps it was more from the impossibility of going back than from any aim or object he had in view. "Her blood shall be between me and thee," he had said, and how could he meet his wife again?

It was still and deserted on the hilltop, but Enoch had no consciousness of being alone. The crowd might have been surging about him for aught he knew. He was only aware of a long shadow on the grass; he heard the clanking of a chain, and taking his hat from his head, as if he had stood by Mistress Wilson's open grave, he glanced upward.

A shriek of shrill, childish laughter burst upon his ear as his eyes fixed themselves in stupefied amaze on a pole tied round with fluttering rags that dangled from the gallows.

"Know ye not, master," said the children, swarming around him, "the Governor hath sent command there shall be no more hanging, until he himself hath fuller knowledge of the matter of witchcraft? The messenger rode post-haste into Salem just after daybreak. One told us that we met on the highway, but as we were out for a frolic, we were fain to pluck up a scarecrow from the field yonder, and hang that instead of the witch, and it may not displease ye."

The children's wild mirth grew still when they saw how he bent his head, and hid his face with his hands. They drew back wondering and awe-struck at his silence, and left him alone. As he turned bridle at last, and rode away home once more, two words repeated themselves over and over within him, but this time they came from a joyful and grateful heart that could only think and say, "Thank God! Thank God!"

G. H. PIERCE.

Tricks of Smugglers.

[From Chambers' Journal.]

The first thing which is pointed out to us is a ship's "fender" which, we remind our readers, is a block of wood with a rope attached, slung over the bows, to prevent the abrasion which might be caused by contact with another vessel. This particular fender was found to be hollow, and to contain several pounds of compressed tobacco. The officer who thought of looking for this soothing weed in such a receptacle must have been an extremely "cute" individual. But here is a still more extraordinary hiding place, and one which must have involved a journey aloft for its detection—a ship's block, the sheafe or wheel of which is actually made of solid tobacco. Here is an ornamental pedestal which once adorned the corner of a captain's cabin, and would perhaps adorn it still, had it not been found gorged with contraband cigars. Another commander appears to have been a more moderate smoker, for he was content with only two pounds of cheroots, which were found inside a sham loaf on his breakfast-table. Here we have a number of cigars knotted singly on a string, like a tail of a kite; these were dropped between the inner and outer timbers of a ship's side; whilst holes drilled in the ends of an egg-box furnish lodging for several more.

A broomstick does not seem at first sight to offer much room for concealment, but here is one, which, accidently broken, revealed a core of that rope-like commodity known to those who chew as "pig-tail." Cakes of tobacco formed to fit into the sole of a boot show another ingenious mode of disposal. But the prize for inventive talent must certainly be awarded the clever rascal who compressed snuff into slabs, and stamped them to exactly imitate the oil cakes on which cattle are fattened.

The stewardess of a Jersey steamer is delinquent who comes before our notice. On various occasions the petticoat has been found to be a useful auxiliary to the smuggler, and the one which was taken from this lady sufficiently prove the truth of our remark, for twenty-seven pounds of tobacco were hidden in its folds. Two more garment sof the same nature contained, respectively, eighteen and twenty pounds of cigars; whilst another, with the help of a number of fish-bladders hanging from her waistband, was charged with several gallons of brandy. Bladders of cognac have also been found attached to a ship's keel, several feet under water. It is to be presumed that the discovery of these last was not made in the Thames, the water of that river not being celebrated for its transparency. Artificial lobster-pots, thrown overboard with corks attached, also afford favorable receptacles for various articles.

Another stewardess, in this case belonging to a Rottendam boat, did a little ostensible trading with pigeons. Here is the box in which they were caged, constructed with a false bottom, below which were hidden a few pounds of cavendish. It is a question whether birds ever before so well deserved to be called carrier pigeons. The journey to Rottendam is but a short one, so that although this lady did not indulge in such wholesale doings as her sister of Jersey, she worked on the principle that "many a little makes a mickle"

Here is an apparently well-bound volume which a studious individual carried under his arm during the transaction of his daily business at one of the docks. It was found to be made of glass, moulded into the form of a book, and covered with leather. That it was a work of much spirit was proved from the fact that it was full of *eau de vie*. Another book was exhibited, the leaves of which are punched through with holes, from cover to cover, for the reception of watches.

First Things.

Envelopes were first used in 1839.

The first steel pen was made in 1830.

The first air pump was made in 1650.

Anæsthesia was first discovered in 1844.

The first balloon ascent was made in 1783.

The first lucifer match was made in 1826.

The entire Hebrew Bible was printed in 1488.

The first iron steamship was built in 1830.

Ships were first copper-bottomed in 1761.

Coaches were first used in England in 1569.

The first horse railroad was built in 1826-7.

Gold was first discovered in California in 1848.

The first steamboat plied the Hudson in 1807.

The first watches were made at Nuremburg in 1477.

Omnibuses were introduced in New York in 1830.

The first newspaper advertisement appeared in 1652.

The first copper cent was coined in New Haven in 1687.

Kerosene was first used for lighting purposes in 1826.

The first telescope was probably used in England in 1608.

The first saw-maker's anvil was brought to America in 1829.

The first use of a locomotive in this country was in 1829.

The first almanac was printed by George Purbach in 1460.

The first chimneys were introduced into Rome from Padna in 1368.

The first printing press in the United States was introduced in 1629.

"Fourteen years ago," says the Venango Spectator, "when the oil fever was at its height, Pithole was the largest and most thrifty of the oil towns. Its post-office delivery was enormous, raking the third in the State. Last November the borough of Pithole polled only six votes equally, divided between two parties, and last Monday the survivors of the great oil metropolis of other days petitioned the court for a dissolution of its charter. Such is life."

"Darling, kiss my eyelids down," is the latest moonshine song, and he kisses them down, and up, and crosswise, and all around, then settles on her mouth as a steady thing.

THE COMMERCIAL.

Free to Do Right—To Do Wrong, Never.

SATURDAY, Oct. 13, 1877.

THIS morning we shall look upon the last numbers of *The Post* and *The Tribune*. Farewell! farewell!

THE OHIO ELECTION.—A united South—a divided North—the Democratic party rapidly advancing toward the absolute control of the nation.—*Detroit Post.*

"My Policy" is what's the matter.

CAREFUL reflection upon the returns and reports from Ohio has produced the conviction on our part that the result of the election in that State is a very pronounced case of black eye. The black eye to the administration is both large and dark. The party has been routed in the President's own State, on a platform which indorsed his general course; the fatal blows were struck in the Republican strongholds.—*Detroit Tribune.*

Wonder if the *Tribune's* eye isn't pretty black for very shame. "My policy" did it.

A ROUSING Democratic majority in Ohio. Just as we expected. Tyler undertook to ride a Democratic horse, and failed; Fillmore, and came out miserably; Johnson, and he landed in the bosom of the Democracy in a pitiable condition; and now, last of all, Hayes, and in a sad plight. We hope he is satisfied. The Ohio Republican State Convention endorsed "My Policy." Iowa refused to endorse it, and gives the usual Republican majority.

The Way Out.

In our letter to Rose we suggested a way out of his troubles, which would in no way involve him in guilt, but the rather place him in a good position. It is this: Permit his friends to make good their profession of sympathy by contributing a sufficient amount to pay off the sum decided by Judge Huntington to be unintentionally, or at least nominally, in his hands. We do not understand that the decision does or is intended to place the stain of criminality upon Rose or Douglas. If the case is sent up to the Supreme Court and re-affirmed there, Rose or his sureties will have the liability to pay, and besides will be the chagrin of a double-seeming condemnation. To carry the case to the Supreme Court will involve great expense. Why not, like men, save the money in meeting the assigned legal obligation? If Beal is an honest, sincere friend he will pursue this course, and thus compel Douglas to pay the proportion assigned to him. In his public meetings he will stop maligning good men, and ask for contributions in behalf of this laudable object. An appeal to the Legislature in extra session, or otherwise, is assinine, and anti-constitutional. An appeal to popular clamor is worse. It is *criminal.* Common-sensed people, lovers of law and order, of correct public morals, will see it in this light.

A Bit of History.

Beal held up AS HE IS, and Pillored.

Beal is getting desperate, and can stoop lower than any man we ever knew, to accomplish his ends. In 1875 he wrote us a letter, which we published. It was marked by such audacity of vengeful feeling, so characteristic of the man—of a dangerous character—that we felt it a duty to expose him; especially since he was seeking, by processes well understood by subterranean politicians, to control the politics of the county. We foresaw just what has happened, that it would be at the expense of the Republican party in the county. Before republishing this letter, we will recur to a bit of history.

In October, 1874, the publishers of the University *Chronicle*, having become dissatisfied with Mr. Beal's charges for printing their paper, and having become deeply in debt to him, cast about to devise some plan of relieving themselves. They went to Detroit and secured bids for the work. On their return, Hon. S. Post (a special friend of ours), overheard these students conversing about the matter on the train, and said, "Why not try the COMMERCIAL office, at Ypsilanti?" The next day a deputation came to see us. We gave our figures, and they differed from the Detroit *Tribune's* bid just 25 cents per number. The same price for composition and press-work we were then charging the publishers of *The School.* We hesitated, however, about taking the *Chronicle*, saying that we were on good terms with neighbor Beal, and wished to remain so; that though it was legitimate to take a job honorably from any source, yet we could not consent to interfere with Mr. Beal's business, or attempt to secure printing that of right belonged and should go to our Ann Arbor friends. The reply was, *that under no circumstances should Mr. Beal do this work; that it must be given to either the Detroit Tribune job office or ours;* that it would be a great convenience to them if we would consent to take it; that the saving would pay off Mr. Beal, and should be sacredly appropriated to that purpose. We agreed to take the job; but plainly stated that, as we should be necessitated to go to a considerable expense in procuring new type and other fixtures, we could not afford to do so unless we could publish the *Chronicle* for two years. The publishers pledged us that we should have the work for that length of time. [The foreman of our office at the time the agreement was made, would make oath to the above statement, and the fact that such promise was made.] Otherwise we should not have touched it.

The next time we saw Beal he was full of wrath; acted like a raving maniac; as if he thought he owned us; a swaggering, arrogant, dictatorial manner, as much as to say, **"Great I, Beal,** own this county, and other printers and publishers, and those who dare take work out of my hands, I will CRUSH them." Said he, "Look out for fun; you will be sorry you ever took that job." We attempted to give him an explanation of the circumstances of the case, and say to him, "You would have done precisely the same under like circumstances." He would not listen; *but it should be war!* We always did dislike to war with a skunk. It is disagreeable business. We saw that he was an animal of the kind, and no *common* one, either. In other words, he was a DANGEROUS MAN—puffed up with money, and only content when using it to subserve the basest selfish ends. In our boyhood days we occasionally came in contact with skunks, and did not now propose to be intimidated or bulldozed by this pompous, swollen-up, ugly specimen. We regarded him with pity and supreme contempt. We saw him, a putrified mass of selfishness—a bundle of intense, deadly, and uncontrollable hate. But we thought we would abide his movements and see where the "fun" came in, and who came out ahead.

Well, he goes to work to tamper with the publishers of *The School*, offering to print their paper at rates far below any sort of profit. The publishers had to struggle to keep it alive anyway. We said to them, "We cannot afford to publish *The School* without profit; but if Beal can, let him have it." They settled up with us honorably, and, with our good will, took the job to Beal. *The School* is now merged into the *Educational Weekly*, published at Chicago—a splendid journal. [When a job is to be done at cost or below it, we always prefer that an enemy should do it.] "*Tally number one,*" says Beal.

The publishers of the *Chronicle* change so often that, at the expiration of the first year, parties had been chosen who "did not know Joseph," and by overly solicitation on the part of Beal, accompanied with a total absence of every sense of honor on the part of the *Chronicle* publishers, the work was taken from us and given to Beal for the next year, at about the same rate we had received, but way down out of sight from his original exhorbitant charges. "*Tally number two,*" says Beal.

"Now, then," says he, "I have got Pattison down where I want him. I have in a measure satisfied my lust for revenge." And he writes us a model letter, which we have and can show to any curiosity-seeker. This letter holds up his character as in a mirror. It is in complete harmony with his unhallowed persecution of Dr. Douglas; in harmony with his hollow-hearted, hypocritical defense of Dr. Rose—a proof of his baseness and ineffable meanness. We do not simply endorse Bro. Pond in saying that this God-forsaken man will yet "be snuffed out by the people," but that he will be gibbeted by an awakened, outraged public conscience, on a higher scaffold than Haman hung. Following is the letter referred to:

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Oct 30 1875

Canfidntit
C. R. PATTIUM CEV
heofter I Shill Pay Some Little attentin to yuu.

And ut the End of one ye or, yuu will Please Ccll at Caurer offin, and Uput how f ar alead yuu all, I thuh yuu h are Gut alutt as many mean streahs alunt yuu os any Printen I luvu of, "heep Cawl lutt Suep out fen fum. Yors R A BEAL

[Our foreman, one of the most accurate compositors in the county, set this letter up the first time, and does so now.]

Our reply to this impudent, vengeful letter, was:

"We have managed, so far, to 'heep Cawl,' (which, translated into English, we suppose means, 'keep cool,') and have managed to live. No signs, as yet, of the little Pattisons starving."

THE CONTRAST.

A few days since, our sympathies having been excited by Beal's terrific description of poor Rose sitting in the chimney-corner, in silence and weeping, bemoaning his fate, (this, however, is no proof of innocence or guilt), we resolved to send him a dollar, and encouraged all we met to do likewise. This letter was not sent to Beal, but to Rose. Knowing, however, that it must pass through Beal's post-office (nominally another person acts), we retained a *verbatim* copy. The result proved as we conjectured. As soon as Beal returns home, he flies to Rose.

"You have a letter from Pattison; what does it mean? *I am your keeper, mind you!* Ah, a bright thought strikes me! Did not Pattison publish a letter of mine? Now I'll pay him off—the rascal! I have got him now!"

"But hold," says Rose; "that letter is not addressed to you. The dollar is mine; and, besides, Pattison will see through this dodge. Aye, Beal, there is not a four-year old boy or greenhorn in Washtenaw county that can't see through it; for I have already retained the dollar five days. Everybody will see that my dander and pride didn't rise until you told it to rise. It is going to place me in a pitiable fix."

"Aye," says the cunning lunatic, "let me word the reply. I'll stand sponsor; I am used to dirty tricks. Just put in there what a big thing I have done for you. Why, man, don't you know that *I have saved you?* Haven't *I* got a mortgage on *everything* you ever had or expect to have? Isn't my thumb screw upon you? Get your pen and ink, and write the letter, and I'll see it posted."

Beal dictates and Rose writes:

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Oct. 4, 1877.

C. R. Pattison—

DEAR SIR—I hereby return to you the dollar you so kindly sent me, for the reason that I cannot accept money from one who *impugns* the *motives* of the *man* whose disinterested friendship has saved me and my family from disgrace and ruin.

Yours truly, P. B. ROSE.

"There, now, that will do. Good boy! Ah! (satanic smile) won't *I crush Douglas* yet? D—n him! And that *little Judge!* Don't *I* own the people of Michigan, and won't *I* use them to *grind* him to powder? D—n him! But where is Pattison's letter? Hand it over to me. D—n you, it belongs to me. I will find a compositor ignorant and mean enough to distort, garble, and misrepresent it."

He takes it to the *Courier* office and hands it to the foreman, saying, "Here is a document I want set up. Give it to the meanest compositor in the office—one like Secord, who, when he dunned me for unpaid pledged installments that had accrued in publishing the *Yeoman* in Ypsilanti, I told him, 'D—n you, I can buy up a cart-load of such as you for a dollar.'"

Here we have the result, precisely as published in last week's *Courier:*

YPSILANTI, MICH., Sept. 29, 1877.

Dr. P. B. Rose—

Though a strouger to you yet I ham a Sin Cere rympathy for you & Especialy for youz wife & liltle ones in the Colomity, which was over tuKeu yuu. Judgin g from your reputation in the past & the testi mony of yonr perronal acquantances I Connot beleive that a dollaz to whiich you are not just ly En ti tled is in your hands in tentionally, I wos a prepil of Dr. Douglas four years & a perrnal freend & aCquantan ce & Con not frying myself to bellieve thot the re is a dollor of the defulcution in tention olly lod ged with heim. My a C quon tance witts yoor chief odvocate & depender was not given me a vally fluttering opin ion of hinns. I have & do still doubt his SinCeri ty. I beleive him to have been a very in gu dicious friend. Though horning a fomily of some Childern to feed, clo the & Echu Cate I ham but re cently lost my Eldert doughter & child—Though I am in debt I wou ld chee Rfully give my shore of the a mount decreased by the Court for you to pay—Unaccoontably to yon no doubt this deful cution haz oCCurred, carrying the moths up to the Soopreme Court is ox pensive & may be a reoffirma tion of the dicission of the lower Court. Leqislotures con nut con sti tutionully reme dy the muttles. Mr Beal's carier is only sinker you deeper in the wire. He is enraged in a cragy & for lorn effort—constont thinking on one topi will crage almort eny broin.—I shull hope to see some ruch plan adopter as I suggert. If Mr Beal would drop his Chimerion projects & appeal to friends by subs criptions I bllieve them nags would be fourth-Coming & then with this fear ful burrden off your mind. I would be one to join in az I be leeve a rub cenful effort to secure you a *County offi ce*—& the prospect of a fu ture reinstu te ment—in the Yooni versity. I enclose $1.00 as a to Ken of good we'll. No humon being haz suggerted or knows of this lettes. Jones Geuly

C. R. PATTISON.

A COUPLE OF OFFERS.

Beal may select a compositor, we will name another, and the two choose a third. The two manuscript letters shall be submitted to the three. If they do not affirm that Beal's letter, as published by us, is word for word, sentence for sentence, as in the original, we will give Dr. Rose a pair of $7.00 boots. If they say that it is misrepresented and not published as in the original, Beal shall give Rose the $7.00 boots.

Again: If these compositors do not affirm that our letter to Rose, as published in the *Courier*, is distorted and in every way misrepresented—in other words, if they do not declare that the spelling in the letter is good, sentences complete, and capital letters used only where required, and readable by any fair journeyman compositor, Beal shall give Rose a new silk hat—a good one. If they affirm that the letter, as published, fairly represents the original, then *we* will give Rose the hat.

The referees must be selected outside of either office.

Come, Beal, you are so fond of referees, here is a chance for you to do something for Rose and not give Douglas a rap at the same time. Accept both propositions, *or neither of them.*

[NOTE.—We beg our readers to pardon the expletives in the above article. It is impossible to give a life-like picture of the man without them. Those given are among his very mildest profane utterances. Were we to fill up the picture complete, true to life, they would disgrace the lowest type of a dram-shop.]

No Failure Known.

There is no case on record where Dr. Morris' Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Horehound has failed to give satisfaction. On the other hand, wherever it has been used by our people, in severe colds, coughs, asthma, bronchitis, croup, whooping-cough and consumption, they are enthusiastic in its praise. Containing no opium or other dangerous drug, it does not constipate, and is safe to administer in all conditions of health. This is an important announcement, and the suffering are advised to heed it. Trial size, 10 cts.; large sizes, 50 cts. and $1.00. Sold by Frank Smith.

Also Agent for Prof. Parker's Pleasant Worm Syrup, which is sure death to worms. Pleasant to take and requires no physic. Price 25 cents. Try it. 708–1m

SHORT HORN SALE.

A fine and choice lot of Cattle (guaranteed) at Liberty Mills, Wabash Co., Ind., October 25th, '77, at 1 o'clock P. M., sharp. 40 HEAD THOROUGHBRED, mainly cows and heifers. Some of the very best of my herd. Send for CATALOGUE. Excellent and cheap railroad accommodations.

708-710 JOHN COMSTOCK.

DR. S. D. HOWE'S

ARABIAN MILK CURE!

Cures Colds,
Cures Croup,
Cures Coughs,
Cures Quinsy,
Cures Catarrh,
Cures Pleurisy,
Cures Influenza,
Cures Bronchitis,
Cures Hoarseness,
Cures Pneumonia,
Cures Sore Throat,
Cures Night Sweats,
Cures CONSUMPTION,
Cures Whooping Cough,
Cures Bleeding at the Lungs,

When used in connection with the Arabian Tonic, which gives strength and makes good blood, and the Arabian Liver Pills, which regulate the bowels and arouses the Liver to healthy action. Sold by Frank Smith, druggist. Sole agent for Ypsilanti. 708

HARDWARE.

Stevens and Dolson,

(Successors to BICKFORD & CAMP),

Dealers in

Heavy and Shelf Hardware, House Furnishing Goods, Cutlery, Iron, Nails, &c.,

Also full line of TIN, COPPER & SHEET IRON WARE.

AGENTS FOR

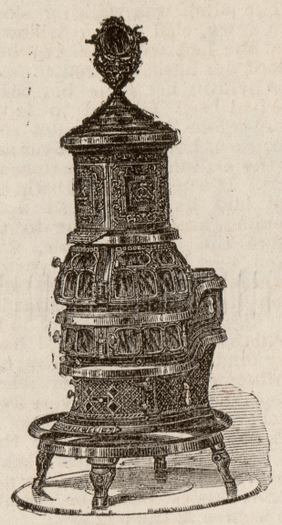
DETROIT STOVE WORKS,

(Established in 1864),

Manufacturers of the NEW

Crown Jewel

For 1877,

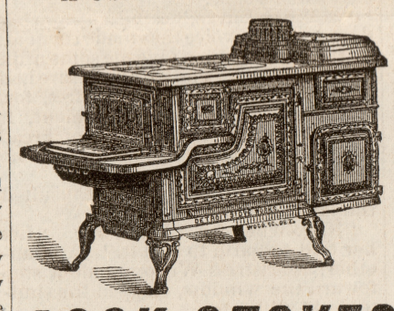


THE

King of Base Burners.

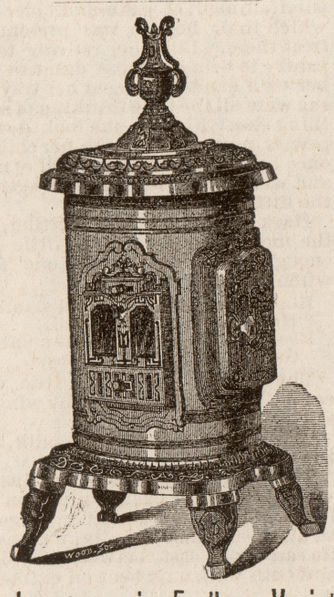
With clinkerless grate revolving fire box. The only THREE-FLUE stove made, thus securing greater radiation, more heat, and saving 20 per cent. in fuel.

A COMPLETE LINE OF



COOK STOVES

Cheaper than ever before offered.



Parlor stoves in Endless Variety.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE

DOWAGIAC

Round Oak Stoves.

The Best Heater in the Market.

Also agents for the Robbins Corn and Fallow Cultivators, with SEED DRILL ATTACHMENT.

Took the first premium at State Fair. The most economical implement offered to farmers.

We keep the NYE & WIARD CHILLED PLOWS, BURRELL CORN SHELLER and WOLVERINE CHURNS.

We always keep first-class Tinners, and warrant all work.

We invite you to call and examine our stock and prices. It will pay you to do so, as we cannot be undersold.

707

LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES.

HENDERSON & SWEET,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, &C.,

EDWARDS & COOPER'S OLD STAND. 709

CUT THIS OUT AND BRING IT WITH YOU TO

JAMES NALL, JR., & CO'S,

AND CONVINCE YOURSELF THAT THIS IS THE

CHEAPEST DRY GOODS

—AND—

CARPET HOUSE

IN DETROIT.

We have not space, but can give you a few of the many REAL BARGAINS.

PRINTS.

Good standard Prints, fast colors, 4¾c. Yard wide Cambrics, latest styles, 9c, worth 12½.

COTTONS AND LINEN GOODS.

BROWN COTTONS, yard wide, 5¾ and 6¼c, worth 7 and 8c. All Linen Table Cloths, 25c, 31¼c, 37½c.; less than any wholesale store will sell them. Bleached Table Linen, 50c, worth 75; splendid value at 75; cheap at $1. Napkins, Towels, Quilts corresponingly low.

CLOTHS.

2,500 yards Water Proofs at 50, 62½, 75c, worth 75c, $1. $1.25. All Wool Cassimeres at 75c, worth $1. to $1.25. The cheapest line of Ladies' Underwear, 50 & 75c, ever sold at any retail counter.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.

Good Black Beaver Cloaks, $3.75, worth $5.00; $5.00, worth $8.00, and up to our finest styles at $35.00, worth $40.00. Good Shawls as low as 70c.

DRESS GOODS.

Everything that is new in American plain and figured Goods at 8c and upward. Especial attention to our Black Cassimeres, at 75c, 80c and $1.00. Nothing like them for the money.

CARPETS! CARPETS!!

Good Carpets, only 17c, worth 25c. 150 New Patterns in INGRAINS, TAPESTRIES, BRUSSELS, and VELVETS, cheaper than ever before offered.

LACE CURTAINS for 18c up to $1.50 per yard.

JAMES NALL, Jr., & Co.,

708-721 154 & 156 Woodward Avenue.

J. H. LESHER,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

194 JEFFERSON AVE., CORNER BATES ST.,

DETROIT,

Has on hand and is constantly receiving new

Fall and Winter Goods,

Which he will make to order CHEAP FOR CASH. Give him a call and save money. 707–720

LOOK at THIS

These Prices are PUT DOWN TO STAY. We propose to sell goods cheap for CASH. Why can we do this? Because our rent is low and we do our own work.

Best Japan Tea	60 cents.
Good Japan Tea	40 "
Best Gunpowder Tea	80 "
Best Young Hyson Tea	80 "
Good Young Hyson Tea	40—50—60 "
Best Brown Rio Coffee	25 "
" Laguera & Golden Rio Coffee	25 "
" Prime Rio Coffee	23—25 "
" Java Coffee	30 "
" Ground Rio Coffee	20—25 "
" Wool-twine	10 "
" Lamp Chimneys	05 "
" Stove Polish	05 "
" Matches	05 "
" Baking Powder	25—40 "
" Pure Cider Vinegar	20 "
" 25 cakes Soap	$1 00
" 16 cakes Soap	$1 00
" 13 cakes Gold Soap	$1 00
" 13 cakes O. K. Soap	$1 00
" Halibut	12½ "
" Gloss Starch	8—10 "
" Corn Starch	10 "
" 3 lb. can Tomatoes	20 "
" 2 lb. can Tomatoes	15 "
" 3 lb. can Peaches	20 "
" 2 lb. can Peaches	15 "
" 2 lb. can Corn	10 "
" Smoking Tobacco	40 "
" Chewing Tobacco	50—80 "
" Saleratus	08 "
" Gents Collars	5—10—15—20 "
" Cigars	3—04 "
" Clothes Pins	02 "

Boots and Shoes at your own Prices.

All Goods Warranted or no Sale. TERMS, CASH.

Clothing, Crockery, Glassware, Lamps, Bird Cages, Water-lime, Calcine Plaster, Oil Cloth, Wheelbarrow, Ladders, Pumps, and a thousand other articles at the same reduced prices.

G. A. & T. Neat.

MORSE'S BLOCK, corner of Congress and Washington sts., is the place to get your Groceries.

Come one, Come all.

Groceries, Crockery, Glassware.

Teas cheap as the cheapest, and all the women say it is as good as the best in market.

Butter and Eggs taken at all times in exchange.

We Pay the Highest Market Price for COUNTRY PRODUCE.

EASTERLY & CRANE.

SEPTEMBER 20th, 1877. 653

Hardware, Hardware,

FALL 1877.

Drury & Taylor

Are on hand with a large assortment of the

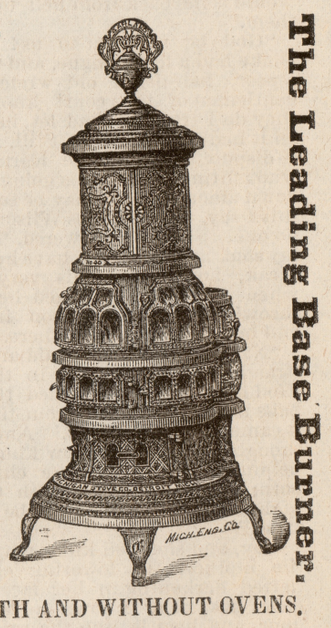
Newest Styles

OF

Coal & Wood Stoves

WE ARE STILL AGENTS FOR

THE GARLAND,



The Leading Base Burner.

WITH AND WITHOUT OVENS.

A full line of Shelf and Heavy Hardware always in stock.

A few second-hand Coal stoves for sale, very cheap.

AGENTS FOR

Gale Chilled Plow.

Tin, Sheet Iron, and Copper Word done, and warranted.

Prices Lower than ever.

706–719

Local Matters.

SATURDAY, Oct. 13, 1877.

—It is to be expected that Beal will make quite a stir and convince, perhaps, a good many in the country towns. Because no one else is going to spend the money to go around and show up his falsehoods and malign misrepresentations, and especially attacks upon men infinitely better and more truthful than himself. Prof. Estabrook has neither the money or the time to devote to this work.

—We intended to have measurably dropped the Rose-Douglas matter. But Beal's dastardly violation of the proprieties of life, and thereby proving his ownership of Rose and his hypocritical friendship, induced us to show him up still further and completely unmask him. We ask the apology of our readers for skinning a skunk, but some times it is necessary to perform the disagreeable duties of life as well as the more pleasurable.

—Beal gave our good friends in Augusta a dose last Saturday evening. He has the faculty possessed by that mad-cap, George Francis Train, of enthusing momentarily those who are unacquainted with the absolute facts, and the unwary. But the sober second thought on the part of the commonsensed hearers dispels the delusion. They see the speaker as he is—a bag of wind—a selfish braggadocio who has an axe of his own to grind, and is so heartless as to use the patriotism of the soldier, the afflictions of the unfortunate, to carry out his ends. They wonder how it was that they could have been even temporarily dazed, befooled, and misled by such an arrant humbug.

—Last Sunday, Prof. Estabrook gave to the Reform Club a very excellent address—clear and logical. In beginning, he alluded to the coarse and malignant attacks of the godless Beal. He said he could convince any audience of the justness of his position, and convict this scavenger of community and of good men of shameless duplicity, unpardonable misrepresentation, and falsehoods. The Professor imparted to the young men advice which, if followed, would secure the highest type of manhood, and the greatest amount of real enjoyment. He kindly remonstrated against the sarcasms and innuendoes which certain speakers had indulged in against Christians and Christian ministers. His remonstrance was just. Christians and Christian ministers have been as earnest in the good work of reform as any class of society, and have contributed as freely as any to stay the progress of intemperance. They are surely worthy of the decent respect of those who feel strong enough to carry out the reform of the intemperate without the help of Almighty God or of those who realize that without such help we are weak creatures. Hon. S M. Cutcheon followed with an able argument and eloquent appeal upon the necessity of obedience to the physical, moral, and spiritual laws of our being. C. A. L.

ITEMS FROM THE ANN ARBOR *Courier*.—Dr. C. T. Harris of Ypsilanti made us a call on Tuesday.

Two thousand letters were mailed at the post office on Monday morning.

Mr. W. H. Davenport, one of the leading merchants of Saline, was in town Monday.

An apple tree upon the premises of Lucius L. Knight, on Spring street has been in full bloom this week.

L. C. Risdon's house on the corner of Huron and Division streets has been bought by Dr. Maclean for $7,500.

Dr. Maclean took the first premium at the Ypsilanti fair on his span of grays. He entered them as a gentleman's driving team.

The brick house owned by D. Henning, on the corner of Liberty and Division streets, has been purchased by Col. Burleigh for $7,000.

That splended span of greys which Dr. Maclean has been driving for several months past, were, on Tuesday, sold to Frederick Thompson, Esq., of Detroit, for $1,200.

Ye fresnmen either lack the experience or muscle necessary to play foot-ball, as one hundred of them were forced to submit to a crushing defeat of four straight games by the sophomores, on Saturday last.

At the business meeting of the reform club held on Wednesday evening, a committee was appointed to draft resolutions condemning the course of Densmore Cramer in supporting the liquor interest of this city by his ballot and influence while still professing to be a staunch friend of temperance.

Beal still on the rampage, and magnifying "Great I:"

Friends of Dr Rose everywhere, stand firm. You have as good a right to criticize the acts of Judge Huntington as the Douglasites had the action of the entire Legislature of the State. We again say to the true and noble friends of the down-trodden Rose, don't be discouraged; the skies are bright. Seventeen short months will, in all human probability, hurl from power E. C. Walker and C. B. Grant, and then this little aristocratic, bad ring, who have not five thousand votes of the State at their back, will be ground to powder. Pay no attention to the cry that this or that friend of Dr. Rose is insane or deranged, and that Dr. Rose is being injured by these friends. Their only object in making this cry is *to sink the active and determined* friend of Rose down as deep as they think they have got Rose. Pay no attention to their false alarms. It is the cry of despair; and unless they can sink the few determined friends of Dr. Rose in the estimation of the people, they know their days are numbered. *Stand for the Right, and all is well.*

ITEMS FROM THE ANN ARBOR *Argus*.—The work of converting the building lately occupied by Prof. Frieze, on the south side of the University campus, into a Dental College, is nearly completed.

Postmaster Clark reports that the representatives of the Smith family are quite numerous among the students, and that 13 of them have already secured boxes at the post-office.

John Frank, of Saline, tells the Common Council of this city that $1,000 will settle his claim for damages received by reason of a loose plank in the sidewalk near Henry Binder's premises, on Main street.

The "old Boss" of the *Courier*, last Thursday evening, sneaked around, stole a copy of the *Argus*, read it, got mad, and then blubbered out in his paper the next morning at our boss: "You're a liar." Nice conduct for the second Daniel Webster,—"s'furs' that's concerned."

Oliver L. Olds, who lives on Mosely street in the Second ward, has left at this office a huge pear, which he picked from a tree in his garden containing many more of the same sort. It measured 12½ inches in circumference and 13½ inches around it from stem to stem, and weighed 19 ounces.

The October term of the Supreme Court commenced at Lansing on Monday, with 114 cases on the docket; there being but two cases from the Washtenaw circuit: Jacob S. Larzelere *et al.* vs. John Starkweather, and Thos. W. Edwards vs. Allouez Mining Company. The latter is a case from the Upper Peninsula which was tried in this city last Spring.

Impeachment of Judge Huntington—Judge Huntington must be somewhat amused, perhaps flattered, that he has been able, with such a small hat, to make such a stir in the world. A more liberal policy might have placed a larger hat upon the bench, perhaps Beal's hat, and then of course everything would have been satisfactory. The chief charge, and in fact about the only charge made by the friends of Dr. Rose, is that Judge Huntington has disregarded public opinion and would not yield to the popular clamor. The precedent once established, will demand that every dissatisfied litigant have an extra session of the Legislature to try and punish the court for not deciding the case in his favor. We will soon have as many special sessions of the Legislature as we have law cases in court. The lawyers rather like the idea, and they all intend to favor the project, but why the people who are to foot the bills are anxious for this state of things is quite incomprehensible. The burden of Mr. Beal's complaint is that Judge Huntington has defied public opinion, and announces his determination to try and get public opinion to impeach him. Others say that public opinion makes and unmakes judges, and they propose to have it unmake Judge Huntington. Well, dear friends, as Dr. Cocker would say, do you really think society would be very much better off if the courts in every case or in any case should yield to the popular clamor? Have not courts been instituted for the very purpose of avoiding the decision of disputes by popular clamor? Has it come to this, that the people of these times are going back to the modes of trial in use by our ignorant and barbarous ancestors? Is the accumulated wisdom of the past centuries in the administration of law in courts of justice, to be overthrown and disregarded at the demand of the popular clamor? People are constantly complaining that our courts are not independent enough. It is charged that the United States Supreme Judges on the Electoral Commission yielded to the demands of their respective parties instead of following their own judgments. Mr. Beal gives this as the chief reason why he has lost confidence in all courts, while at the same time he is trying to punish Judge Huntington for not yielding to the popular clamor. He is now anxious to have his confidence in courts still further shaken. Consistency, thou art a jewel; but all jewels are not consistent. The people are constantly complaining that dangerous criminals are allowed to go unpunished, because our judges and jurors yield to the popular clamor for extreme leniency towards the criminal classes. It is true that crime of all kinds is fearfully on the increase, and scarcely a day passes without several murders. The secret of it all is that society will not permit the courts to be independent and punish criminals as they deserve. Ought we not rather to praise and commend Judge Huntington because he has had the courage and independence to stand up against an almost overwhelming public clamor, and decide the case according to his own judgment. Whether he has decided correctly or not, his conduct in the trial and decision of this cause marks him as a man preeminently fitted to fill the trying and difficult position of a judge. All candid men ought to lay aside their personal opinions, feelings and prejudices for the sake of an independent and upright administration of justice in onr courts, and do all they can to sustain the independence of the judiciary.

JUSTICE.

MARRIED.

ALLYN—MILLER. In Saline, Tuesday evening, October 9th, 1877, by Rev. J. S. Boyden, Rev. A. M. Allyn, pastor of the Baptist church, to Clara, daughter of Henry J. Miller, Esq.

We join the church, of which Bro. Allyn is a beloved pastor, and many other friends, in wishing the happy couple a bright and pleasant future.

CALLEN—SMITH. In this city, Sept. 27, 1877, by Rev. J. S. Boyden, Pervin W. Callen and Mary A. Smith, both of Green Oak, Livingston Co., Mich.

HARWOOD—STEVENS. In this city, Oct. 11th, 1877, by Rev. J. S. Boyden, Sidney Harwood and Cornelia J. Stevens, both of Pittsfield.

DIED.

KITCHEN. In this city, at the residence of his father, Saturday, Oct. 6th, EDDIE H., only son of Joseph Kitchen, Esq., aged 26 years and 9 months.

Eddie was born in this city. His mother died in 1868—a woman highly esteemed for her piety and many virtues. Her teachings and examples brought forth fruit in Eddie's life and character. Throughout his youthful days he was more than ordinarily exemplary. In March, 1876, he consecrated himself especially to Christ, united with the Presbyterian Church, and proved himself a sincere, working Christian. His religious associates who met him in their special seasons of prayer, in some one of their rooms, love to recount his zeal and consecrated devotion to Christ and his cause. He was patient throughout his sickness of several months' duration, and died with a calm and confident trust in Jesus. Rev. Prof. Estabrook preached the funeral sermon at the residence, appropriately exhorting young men to imitate his example, even as he imitated Christ.

BROWN. In this city, September 26th, Mrs. REBECCA BROWN, aged 67 years.

Mrs. Brown was born in Berks Co., Pa., and came to Michigan in 1836, with her father, Deacon Shelmire. The next year she married Deacon Tollman Brown, who was at an early day and for many years a deacon in the First Baptist Church of this city. He was a good and remarkable man, whose memory will always be treasured up in the hearts of those who knew him. She, with her husband, were among the constituent members of the church at its first organization. Thus the old landmarks are passing away. But one or two remain. Mrs. Brown was sick a long time, and passed through seasons of mental and spiritual darkness. But grace triumphed, and she fell asleep in Christ. Mr. B. F. Shelmire is a brother, and we believe there is only one surviving sister left.

It Has Stood the Test.

If you doubt the wonderful success of SHILOH'S CONSUMPTION CURE, give it a trial. Then if you are not perfectly satisfied, return the bottle and we will refund the price paid. It is an established fact that Consumption can be cured, while for Coughs, Hoarseness, Asthma, Whooping Cough, and all Lung or Throat troubles, there is nothing like it for a quick and positive cure, and it seldom fails. 10 cents, 50 cents, and $1.00 per bottle. If your Lungs are sore, or Chest or Back lame, use SHILOH POROUS'S PLASTER. Price 25 cents. Sold by Alec M. Calkins and Frank Smith.

DR. SHILOH'S SYSTEM VITALIZER is no doubt the most successful cure for Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint we have ever known, othorwise we could not guarantee it. In cases of Consumption, where General Debility, Loss of Appetite, and Constipation exist, it will restore and regulate the system, while SHILOH'S CURE allays the inflamation and heals the lungs. Price 75 cents. Sold by Alec M. Calkins and Frank Smith.

"HACKMETACK," a rich and fragrant Perfume sold by Alec M. Calkins, and Frank Smith.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.

Vital weakness or depression: a weak exhausted feeling, no energy or courage; the result of **mental over-work, indescretions or excesses,** or some drain upon the system, is always cured by **HUMPHREY'S HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFIC No. 28.** It tones up and invigorates the system, dispels the gloom and despondency, imparts strength and energy, stops the drain and rejuvenates the entire man. Been used twenty years with perfect success by thousands. Sold by dealers. Price, $1.00 per single vial, or $5.00 per package of five vials, and $2.00 vial of powder. Sent by mail on receipt of price. Address **HUMPHREY'S HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY,** 109 FULTON STREET, N. Y. 696

Local and Special Notices.

NICHOLAS MINTURN,
By Holland, for sale by KEYES,
709 The Live Bookseller.

BOOKS! BOOKS!! BOOKS!!!
Books bound at the COMMERCIAL BINDERY as tastily as anywhere in the country. Prices very reasonable. Gilt lettering and repairing neatly done. Give us a call.
709 GEORGE J. HILLER & CO.

JAPANESE REGRET CARDS
And Envelopes at KEYES',
709 The Live Bookseller.

FINE STATIONERY
At D. E. KEYES', Th Live Bookseller.

GO TO MRS. M. S. DAVIS'
For cheap and durable Millinery. 1w

KNIGHT OF THE 19th CENTURY,
By E. P. Roe, received at D. E. KEYES',
709 The Live Bookseller.

6,000 ACRES
Of rich and beautiful farming lands for sale, in Huron County, Michigan. Can be cleared at from three to seven dollars per acre. Circular of particulars sent free by addressing COOPER & CREEVY, Port Austin, Michigan. 709-712

LADIES ALWAYS WELCOME
At KEYES', The Live Bookseller.

WILHOFT'S TONIC!
A Safe, Sure, and Scientific Cure. The unprecedented sale of this world-renowned medicine proves, incontestibly, that no remedy has superseded the use of this reliable Tonic. No spleen has been found so hard as not to yield to its softening influence, and no liver so hypertrophied as not to give up its long retained bilious secretions, and no Chill or Fever has yet refused to fall into line. G. R. FINLAY & Co., Proprietors, New Orleans. For sale by all druggists. 709-710

PROF. PARKER'S
Pleasant Worm Syrup not only drives the pests at once from the stomach, but is the best carminative that can be administered to a child. Sold by Frank Smith. 1w

A FINE HEAD OF HAIR
Is such an indispensable adjunct to beauty that no one who prizes good looks should neglect to use the best preparations to be had to increase its growth, restore its color or prevent its falling off. Ring's Vegetable Ambrosia is one of the most effectual articles for the purpose we have ever seen, besides being one of the most delightful hair dressings and beautifiers extant. It is free from the sticky and gummy properties of most other dressings, and being delightfully perfumed, recommends itself to every lady or gentleman using fine toilet articles. 709-2w

PURE MILK!
I will furnish to all persons desiring it, GOOD PURE MILK, on its own merits, the year round, at **5 cents** per quart, delivered. Send in your orders.
JOHN T. WANZER,
708-721 Forest Avenue.

LADIES,
As winter approaches you must think about purchasing Cloaks and Cloakings, and the place to find a complete assortment of all styles, qualities, sizes, and at break-neck prices is at
706 E. M. COMSTOCK & CO'S.

NOTICE.

The Common Council of the City of Ypsilanti, Mich., will meet at the Common Council room on Monday, Oct. 22d, 1877, at 8 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of hearing objections to the vacating and discontinuing of the alley set forth in the following resolution, viz:

RESOLVED, That the Common Council of the City of Ypsilanti deem it advisable to vacate and discontinue the alley in Norris' Eastern Addition, and running north from Congress Street, in said city, along the east line of lots 500 and 582, in said addition, and that the 22d day of October next, at 8 o'clock P. M., and the Common Council room in said city, are appointed as the time and place of hearing said objections to the vacating and discontinuing of said alley, and the City Clerk is hereby directed to publish notice of said meeting with a copy of this resolution four weeks before the time appointed for hearing such objections.

Ypsilanti, September 12th, 1877.

L. A. BARNES, Mayor.
FRANK JOSLIN, City Clerk. 706-4

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS.
New patterns and designs of all styles and qualities, and at prices to suit the times. Anyone wishing to purchase Oil Cloths or Carpets can save time and money by calling and looking our stock over before purchasing elsewhere.
707 E. M. COMSTOCK & CO.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR $25.
$25 down, and balance in weekly or monthly payments. J. N. WALLACE.
707

REMEMBER
That the place to buy Cloths and Cassimeres, Dress Goods, both foreign and domestic, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Collars, Cuffs, Ties, Rushings, Hosiery, Cloaks and Cloakings, Skirts, Underwear, Yarns, &c., &c., is at
707 E. M. COMSTOCK & CO.

OUR FIRST ARRIVAL
Of Fall Goods are here, and it will pay any one who has any purchases to make to call first and look at our stock as we think we can show you one as large as can be shown in the city, consisting of Dress Goods, Clothes, Cloaks, Cloakings, Prints, Sheetings, Collars, Cuffs, Ties, as well as other goods that are usually kept in a first-class Dry Goods Store.
706 E. M. COMSTOCK & CO.

"GOOD MORNING, JOHN; where did you get that suit?" "It is an old suit I got cleaned at Elliott's Cleaning Establishment, on Huron street." "Is that so? They look as good as new. I guess I will have mine cleaned. Where is the place, John?" "Opposite Jackson's blacksmith shop. Good day."

ONE WORD
To those in want of Clothes and Cassimeres is that we have just received a full line of the Latest Styles and paterns, and it will not pay any one to pass us by without calling and looking our stock OVER as we sell our goods at hard-pan prices, and also guarantee a fit or no sale.
706 E. M, COMSTOCK & CO.

DISEASES HERETOFORE
Incurable, such as Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Dropsy, Paralysis, Catarrh, Calculus, Gravel, Gout, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Piles, and those of the Heart, Blood, Liver, Skin, Kidneys, Bladder, Prostrate Gland, Premature Debility, Nervous Exhaustion, Lost Vitality in Manhood, are all cured by the use of from two to six bottles of Dr. S. D. Howe's Arabian Tonic Blood Purifier. Sold by Frank Smith, druggist. Sole agent for Ypsilanti. 708

WE THINK
We can safely say that our Dress Goods and Cloak Departments were never in better shape, as they comprise all the latest styles of the season, and at prices that will defy competition.
706 E. M. COMSTOCK & CO.

NEW MILLINERY STORE.
Fall and Winter Styles at R. P. Lee's store, Cross Street, opposite the Depot, next to Havens' grocery store, at low prices. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. R. P. LEE.
706

NORMAL BOOKS.
I have now a complete List of Normal School Books in stock. Students! Call at the best and handsomest Drug Store in the city before purchasing and you will hear something to your advantage.
FRED F. INGRAM,
705 Opposite Depot,

FARMERS! THRESHERS!
Everybody using LUBRICATING OIL! Call at INGRAM'S DRUG STORE, Opposite the Depot and buy Castor Oil for **$1.00** per Gallon. A good light colored Oil that will not freeze in cold weather.
705

C. S. W. BALDWIN, Dentist,
Rooms over Post Office, Ypsilanti, Mich. Hours 8 to 12 A. M., and 1 to 5 P. M.

SMOKE
LITTLE DOT, CONTINENTAL, or JUST OUT. Five cent cigars. Pure Havanna filled. At Guild's.
704

ROBBINS & SWEET
Have received their NEW FALL GOODS. 704

ROBBINS & SWEET
Have received a large stock of DRY GOODS and CLOTHING. A good opportunity to buy goods cheap. 704

CALL AND SEE
The New Dress Goods at ROBBINS & SWEET'S.

THE NEW WHEELER & WILSON
Family Sewing Machine, No. 8 for sale at Robbins & Sweet's. Straight Needle. No Shuttle to thread. Simplest and easiest to handle. Runs easily, quietly and rapidly. Call and see it. 704

ELECTRICITY. THOMAS' ELECTRIC OIL!
Worth ten times its weight in GOLD. Pain cannot stay where it is used. It is the cheapest Medicine ever made. One dose cures common sore throat. One bottle has cured Bronchitis. Fifty cents worth has cured an Old Standing Cough. It positively cures Catarrh, Asthma and Croup. Fifty cents worth has cured crick in the back, and the same quantity lame back of eight years standing. It cures swelled neck, tumors, rheumatism, neuralgia, contraction of the muscles, stiff joints, spinal difficulties, and pain and soreness in any part, no matter where it may be or from what cause it may arise, it always does you good! Twenty-five cents' worth has cured bad cases of chronic and bloody dysentery. One tea-spoonful cures colic in fifteen minutes. It will cure any case of pyles that it is possible to cure. Six or eight applications is warranted to cure any case of excoriated nipples or inflamed breast. For bruises, if applied often and bound up, there is never the slightest discoloration to the skin. It stops the the pain of a burn as soon as applied. Cures frosted feet, boils, warts and corns, and wounds of every description on man or beast.

ISAAC HASBUCK, of Skaneateles, N. Y., writes: "I have been troubled with Bronchitis for years, and your "Electric Oil" is the only medicine that would ever take effect; one dollar's worth has entirely cured me. I have used it for several other afflictions, and have found it to have the best results."

Sold by all medicine dealers. Price 50 cents and $1.00. Trial bottles 25 cents.

Prepared only by FOSTER, MILBURN & CO., Buffalo, N. Y., Successors to S. N. Thomas, Phelps, N. Y.

NOTE.—*Eclectric*—Selected and Electrized.

For sale, in Ypsilanti, by FRANK SMITH. Trade supplied by the wholesale houses. 703-4ins alt.

YPSILANTI MARKETS.

Corrected weekly by W. H. YOST.

YPSILANTI, OCT. 12, 1877.

APPLES, per bbl, $2.25.@$2.00.
APPLES—Dried, @6
BUCK FLOUR—@$5.00.
BEANS— $1.00@1.25
BUTTER—18@20
CORN—50@55c per bu.
CHICKENS—Dressed 12@10c.
CHICKENS—Live, 5c.
DRESSED HOGS, $5.50@6.00
EGGS—Command 12@14c.
HAY—$8@10 perton according to quality.
HIDES—5@5½c.
HONEY—In cap, 20c@00.
HAMS—11@12½c.
LARD—The market stands at 10½@ c.
ONIONS—$1.25@per bbl.
OATS, NEW, 25@27
PORK—In bbl.—$12.00@14.00
POTATOES—25@30
TIMOTHY SEED—$2.00@$0.00
TURKEYS—Live, 8c.
WHEAT, EXTRA—$1.28.
" No. 1 — 1.25.
" RED — 1.20.
BUCK WHEAT—$0.50.

WALLACE & CLARKE.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!

Wonderful Woven Wire Mattress TAKES THE LEAD.

MATTRESSES AND FEATHERS.

OLD CANE SEAT CHAIRS RESEATED.

In Our Undertaking Department We have a variety of Styles in CASKETS, BURIAL CASES, LADIES' AND GENT'S BURIAL ROBES, &c.

Coffins & Caskets ranging in price from **$20 to $50,** for nice work.

WALLACE & CLARKE.

We are giving special bargains in PARLOR SUITS, MARBLE TOP TABLES, MIRRORS, HALL TREES, BED LOUNGES, COUCHES, EASY CHAIRS, ROCKERS, & CAMP CHAIRS.

We are selling our Bedroom Sets very cheap, & have a very large assortment to select from.

Be sure and see our Goods before buying.

Bedroom Sets and Parlor Suits delivered anywhere in the County.

UPHOLSTERING AND REPAIRING NEATLY DONE.

No. 23 Congress St., Ypsilanti.

WAR IN EUROPE!

But you need not stay at home to watch your

TURKEYS

This season.

The Russian Bear

Is after Turkeys, but wont get here this year.

Nothing to hinder your coming right along to

Frank Smith's EMPORIUM

And getting the benefit of the beautiful assortment of

WALL PAPER,

and saving your money by buying at the present low prices.

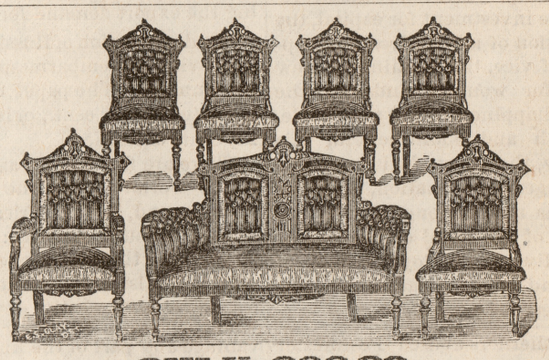
Financially, the Emporium is hard up and strikes straight out for trade and touches bottom every time on prices.

Go early and look over the stock. No trouble to show it. The stock of Paints, Glass, Children's Carriages, Drugs, &c., &c., is complete. The best quality guaranteed, and prices always favor the buyer.

WALK IN.

RONEY BROS. FURNITURE HOUSE, 176 Wood. Ave.,

Sign of the Big Chair!



ONLY $62.00.

This cut represents our $62.00 PARLOR SUITE, Seven Pieces, upholstered in all-wool Terry, the Fronts and Backs nicely Puffed and Corded. The handsomest suite in America for the price.

Sign of the Big Chair!

AT RONEY BROS. FURNITURE HOUSE, 176 WOODWARD AVE., DETROIT.

Sign of the Big Chair, you can find all kinds of Furniture at Rock Bottom Prices. 706-731

THOSE OYSTERS
At STELLE'S are fresh, fat, and splendid eating. Try them. Jenness block. 701

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY.
I would call the attention of the public to the fact that my gallery is in good running order. Any persons wishing a good picture can get first-class work done at the usual rates. We are now making childrens pictures a SPECIALTY. Call and see specimens. Work enlarged and retouched equal to the best. We are making the "Oil Photo Miniature" in addition to the usual variety of work found in this business. Do not forget to call at the No. 1, Gallery—Post Block.
683 MRS. J. H. PARSONS

PATENT COLD SWEDGED SEWING MACHINE NEEDLES.
The only reliable sewing machine needles manufactured, and every one warranted, at
700 SAMSON'S.

BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS
Can be bought at cost at the depository kept by E. M. COMSTOCK & CO., for the American Bible Societ

C. LANG
Is carrying on the Hardware business north of John Boyce's shoe store. He sells Stoves, Tinware, etc. Repairing and job work in all its branches. If you wish anything in his line, call, and he will try to please you. 677

SATURDAY MORNING'S

COMMERCIAL.

YPSILANTI, OCTOBER 13, 1877.

The surest sign of better times is the resumption of work by the great manufacturing establishments and the increased activity of others. All over the country they are reopening and calling back their operatives. The American Iron Works, employing two thousand men, and H. Lloyd, Son & Co.'s iron mills, employing one thousand men, both at Pittsburg, resumed work last week. The Kensington Iron and Steel Works, of Philadelphia, are running some of their departments double-turn on account of increased orders. Ford's plate-glass works, of Jeffersonville, Ind., are again in activity, employing a large number of men. The Ætna Iron Works, at Newcastle, Pa., have such extensive orders to fill that they are being run double-turn; the same is the case with the Ætna Rolling Mill, at Wheeling. The Milwaukee rolling mills are all again in operation. The Hogan Elbow Company, of Cleveland, is running day and night to fill its contracts. These are but a few of the indications of reviving business with which we find the trade journals filled. They are sufficient to show that the dawn of a new period of prosperity is breaking, and that the near future is radiant with hope.

The following table shows the coin owned by the United States Treasury in excess of all liabilities on the first day of each month of the present year, beginning with March 1:

Date.	Coin in excess of liabilities.
March 1,	$ 2,532,754 76
April 1,	5,446,518 37
May 1,	7,013,044 04
June 1,	12,994,093 89
July 1,	16,018,221 47
August 1,	18,922,285 63
September 1,	22,756,181 26
October 1,	34,696,406 62

By these figures the average accumulation for the past seven months has been $4,500,000 a month. At this rate the Treasury on Jan. 1, 1879, will own $102,000,000 in gold coin.

The nomination of Allen C. Beach for Secretary of State, by the Democrats of New York, was a direct blow at their late leader, S. J. Tilden. Mr. Tilden's interests demanded the nomination of Mr. Bigelow, but the faction opposed to him put forward Mr. Beach, an avowed anti-Tilden man, and their success forecasts the defeat of Mr. Tilden's future political aspirations, whether they point to the United States Senate or the Democratic nomination for President in 1880.

There is a wide divergence between the Democrats of the South and those of New York. One of the inducements influencing the Southerners to peace and quietude is the hope that they may secure large appropriations from the general government for Mississippi levees and for the Texas Pacific railroad. Southern sentiment, while it strongly opposes any interference by the general government for the protection of individual rights, is clamorous for subsidies and appropriations. On the other hand, the Democrats of New York, with a close vote and the fear of the people before its eyes, declares itself opposed, first, last, and all the time, "to the granting of subsidies by the government to corporations or individuals for the construction of railroads or other internal improvements." If this disagreement and fear of Northern sentiment should prove lasting it will aid the Republicans in opposing any schemes involving the public credit, and thus prove a national blessing.

A new Republican paper, the NATIONAL UNION, has been started at Washington. The leading editorial states that its sympathies "will be found with every good cause, and every honest man shall find in us a helper. Employment for labor, remunerative investment for capital, the free education of all children, the suppression of vice, the opening of new channels for women's industry, the increased happiness of all the people, the growth and adornment of this goodly city, the unity of all the people of this regenerated nation, and the harmonious march along all the upward ways of the grand civilization in which we live, in the loyal service of all these and kindred causes, we this morning report for work."

The Southerners abused Postmaster General Key for using the words "Erring Brethren." What will they say of Alexander Stephens, who spoke of the "outrageous folly of secession."

Hev ye got yer arrangements all made, gineral?" said the New Jersey Hunker to Little Mac, the other day. "Certainly, sir, certainly," said the general after a thoughtful pause. "A military man can never afford to postpone things." "'Lection's in November, ye know," said the New Jersey Hunker suspiciously. "What!" said the general, hastily consulting a patent-medicine almanac. "Why, so it is, so it is! This is too soon, too soon. Orderly! address a note to David Dodd at once, telling him that we cannot possibly move before December. I am astonished at this unseemly haste. I did hope that my wishes would be respected in this matter at least."—[Rochester Democrat.

We would whisper it into the ears of the Congressional delegation from Indiana that we have not heard one expression adverse to the issuing of the small government bond, say in denominations from $10 up to $100, bearing interest at the rate of $3.65 per annum (this one cent per day could easily be counted and easily understood by the common holders), for sale among our own people. "The people's bond" would be a popular name for the issue, and their distribution could be made without cost through the national banks. The reasons for the issuing of such a bond by the Government, and for sale to our own people, are many and unanswerable. First, it would keep this amount of our national debt at home, and the interest paid on it by the Government would be kept at home. Second, it would encourage the laboring masses to accumulate and promote a spirit of frugality. Third, it would furnish for them a safe and convenient mode of investment, and in a bond that they could readily convert in case of necessity. Fourth, the Government would get the benefit of a low rate of interest, which being once inaugurated, would soon become the prevailing rate. Fifth, this bond, which would pass from hand to hand at par and interest, would furnish a safe and profitable means of exchange, and answer as a circulating medium among the people in times of stringency and money panics. Sixth, it will stimulate a feeling of loyalty and devotion to the Government, as the amount of our indebtedness is retained at home and distributed among the people.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

CURRENT TOPICS

Some time ago an appropriation of $50,000 was made for the completion of the Douglass monument, and a commission appointed to take in hand the superintendence of the work and the expenditure of the money. The commission having met and decided that the shaft should be of granite, it was found that the superstructure already laid was insufficient to bear the weight of a granite shaft. After mature deliberation, it was resolved to construct the whole monument, substructure and shaft, of granite, and to make the change and complete the work without exceeding the appropriation.

Indictments have been found by the Grand Jury of the United States District Court at St. Paul against a large number of persons charged with stealing timber from Government lands. Prosecutions will also be instituted in other localities.

The Philadelphia Press says the Labor Greenback coalition in Pennsylvania is rapidly assuming unexpected proportions, but believes that its membership is so equally drawn from both the great parties that the result of the State election will not be materially affected.

Morrison, Randall, Cox and Sayler will be the Democratic candidates for Speaker of the House. Morrison will draw votes from the South, Randall from the West, and the contest will probably be between these two.

President Vanderbilt, of the New York Central and Hudson River Road, announces an advance of five per cent. in the wages of employes who were affected by the reduction. This prompt and voluntary action of Mr. Vanderbilt will be hailed with satisfaction by the whole country.

Nebraska has had a year of great plenty, both of cereals and fruit. Apples are 50 cents a bushel, and the recent State fair at Lincoln a paradise of plenty. A great exhibition was made from Franklin county, which was formerly included in the "great American desert."

The Salt Lake Tribune publishes a list of the divorces granted by the probate court of that place, and it foots up into the thousands. It is estimated that quite 5,000 divorces have been granted by the 20 probate courts of Utah, and most of them were to parties in the States and some in Canada. These divorces have been set aside by the courts of the States whenever brought to the judicial test.

The Russian wheat has been "disappointing both in quality and in quantity." The partial failure of the supply of Russian grain will largely increase the English and continental demand for American breadstuffs, and thus put money in the pockets of our farmers, keep the "balance of trade" on the right side, and facilitate the return to specie payments by diminishing the export demand for gold.

The depreciation of Russian currency is proving an embarrassment to the government. The paper rouble is depreciated 71½ per cent., or is worth only 28½ cents of its face.

There are five great grazing regions in the world: First, the interior of Asia; second, South Africa: third, the interior of South America: fourth, Australia: and the fifth is the trans-Missouri and Mississippi country of America, as yet imperfectly developed, but which surpasses in every natural advantage any part of the known world.

Gen. Grant in replying to the various addresses which he received at Sheffield, England, referred to the American tariff, reminded his hearers that the United States had to raise money to pay off the great debt incurred by the war. The revenue from imports was regarded solely as a means of attaining that end. If the United States were to abolish the revenue from imports, foreign boudholders would very soon cry out when their interest was not forthcoming. He added: "We get along well enough in the payment of our debt, and will compete with you in your manufactures in the markets of the world. The more of your merchants and mechanics that go to America the better; nothing pleases us more than the immigration of the industry and intelligence of this country. We have room enough for all, and will try to treat you as you have treated me today.

New York Democratic Convention.

The Democratic State Convention, in session at Albany nominated the following ticket:

Secretary of State, Allen C. Beach; Comptroller, Frederick P. Olcott; Treasurer, Jas. Mackin; Attorney General, Augustus Schoonmaker; State Engineer and Surveyor, Horatio Seymour, Jr.

The resolutions adopted are as follows:

The people having in the last Presidential contest elected by an overwhelming popular and clear electoral majority the Democratic candidates for President and Vice President, and the will of the nation thus constitutionally declared having been wickedly and boldly nullified by means of the grossest usurpation and frauds of returning boards, protected and adopted, if not instigated, by the party in possession of the Government, and rendered practicable by a threatening array of military force.

Resolved. That at this, the first convention of Democrats of this State held since the consummation of this great crime, it is not only just and fit, but it is our plain duty in the interest of constitutional government, in the vindication and preservation of the sacred right of the majority to choose their rulers, to denounce with the warmest indignation this stupendous wrong, and we do hereby denounce, condemn and hold it up to universal execration.

Resolved, That this duty of setting a mark of infamy upon this transaction and preventing any quick forgetfulness or easy condonation of it from raising a tempting precedent for future outrages rests especially and peculiarly on the Democratic party of this State, one of whose most illustrious leaders was the President actually chosen by the nation.

Resolved, That the late House of Representavies deserves the thanks of all the patriotic and lovers of liberty for their refusal in the exercise of a most ancient and valuable privilege belonging to the representatives of the people in all constitutional governments to appropriate money for the support of soldiers to be used in the illegal and despotic oppression of citizens in any portion of the republic.

Resolved, That the present national administration, by its withdrawal of troops from the South and its cessation from mischievous, unconstitutional and aggressive interference with the internal affairs of the States, has in that respect reversed the vicious precedents of the Republican party, followed the course marked out by the Federal Constitution and to which the Democrats stand pledged, and it is therefore entitled in that particular to the approval of all good citizens.

The Democralic party of New York reaffirm the following principles set forth in their platform adopted in 1874, and now thrice indorsed by large majorities of the voters of this State: Gold and silver are the only legal tender; no currency inconvertible with coin; steady steps toward specie payments, no step backward; honest payment of the public debt in coin; the sacred preservation of the public faith; revenue reform; a tariff for revenue only; no Government partnership with protected monopolies; home rule; to limit and localize most jealously the few powers intrusted to public servants, municipal, State and Federal; no centralization; equal and exact justice to all men; no partial legislation; official accountability, enforced by better civil and criminal remedies; no private use of public funds by public officers; corporations chartered by the State always supervisable by the State in the interest of the people; the party in power responsible for all legislation while in power; economy in public expenses, that labor may be lightly burdened.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the granting of subsidies by the Government to corporations or individuals for the construction of railroads or other internal improvements, as unnecessary, beyond the scope of the Federal power, and inevitably producing corruption.

Resolved, That we congratulate the whole people of this State that notwithstanding the suffering to which the laboring classes have been for years subjected, in spite of their failure to obtain remunerative employment, and the bitter privations which have been imposed on them thereby, they have endured these calamities for the most part with patience, without disorder or violation of the public peace, and we declare that it is through the beneficent operation of equal and just laws, favoring no one class at the expense of another, a stern refusal on the part of legislative bodies to yield to schemes of grasping monopolies, and the decrease of public expenditures and taxation to the lowest practicable point, that the laboring classes of the country, with whom the Democratic party has always strongly and intelligently sympathized, are mainly to find effectual and permanent relief.

Resolved, That we favor a uniform and equitable excise law, having regard for and protection of the rights of all the people, accompanied by stringent provisions punishing its violation.

Resolved, That we demand more complete protection for the savings of the industrial classes by stricter supervision and control of savings banks, insurance companies and other institutions in which the people's money may be invested, and the enactment of laws providing severe and certain punishment of all officials for neglect, extravagances or fraud by which the people's earnings may be endangered or lost.

The remaining resolutions refer to State affairs.

The Concluded Pow-Pow at Washington.

WASHINGTON, October 2.—The Sioux and Arrapahoe Indian delegations had a last pow-wow at the Interior Depaptment to-day. Red Cloud said:

My people are opposed to going to the Missouri River, and say if we go there all our stock will die. I know when I go back all my young men and people will feel very badly because we have got to go to the Missouri River. All the northern Indians that have been brought into the reservation have been brought in by Spotted Tail and myself.

Spotted Tail said:

The decision the Great Father has made is yours. It is your decision and not ours. You ask me and my people to go near to the Missouri River. We can not go near the Missouri River. If I should tell my people I had been ordered to go there and had sanctioned the order they would scatter all over the country. This delegation here with me have told you our opinion and have decided what to do, but it seems my plans are not entertained. We have picked out a good place, and are willing to go to it in the spring, but we cannot move this fall. We would like to be at peace and keep peace with the whites, but it is impossible for us to move away this fall. We want our agency at Wounded Knee Creek. Your words to me are very good, but we do not want to move to the Missouri River and move back again in the spring. Where we are at present we are all prepared for the winter. The white men never throw away their labors. What the white man has he loves, and it is the same with us. We don't want to throw our labors away. If you want us to throw that property away you should pay us for it. If you pay us for it probably we can move away, otherwise we cannot.

Secretary Schurz replied, saying:

You came here to take council with your Great Father, and he has spoken to you kindly. When he became your Great Father he found in the books certain treaties. These reaties were a law to him, as they ought to be a law to you. These treaties made it his duty to carry provisions for you and to feed you near the Missouri River. There are many things that are not as you desire and many that are not as we desire, but as wise men we have to accommodate ourselves to things as theare. Your supplies are on the Missouri River now. They were carrried there in accordance with the law, so that we might give you food when you were hungry, and it is now too late to carry them to any other place. The Great Father was pleased at what you said about taking a place on White River, and he will be better pleased if you go near the supplies on the Missouri River so that he can help you when you need it. He will not desire you to remain on the Missouri River longer than winter. He will be glad to see you settle down on your permanent places, and will aid you in every way and give you all that the white nation permits in the way of mills, wagons and schools. All he desires you to do now is to aid him in making it possible for him to aid you this winter. You will need food, and food cannot be carried near the place where your people now are. You will have to go near the place where the food is.

After a general hand-shaking the Indians retired. They leave to-morrow evening for home via New York

Mich. Central Railroad.

The report of the president and directors of the Michigan Central Railroad, for the fiscal year ending May 31, 1877, is now for the first time made public:

The gross traffic for the past year ending May 31st, 1877, derived from

	1877	1876
Freights	$4,158,887 32	$4,417,275 52
Passenger	2,026,265 44	2,138,233 41
Mail	94,220 04	108,433 06
Express	126,266 35	139,065 34
Miscellaneous	92,487 61	47,956 73
Total	$6,498,126 76	$6,850,964 06

A decrease in the gross earnings of $352,837 30.

The operating expenses for this last year to 31st May, 1877, (which include $100,000 for taxes, properly belonging to the previuos year), were for 1877, $4,706,442 06.

For 1876 $4,802,902 23.

The *actual* decrease in expenses is $196,460 47.

The net earnings of the present year above all expenses of operation and taxes were $1,791,684 70, while in the year before they were $2,048,061,83, showing a decrease during the past year in the net earnings of the property of $256,377 13.

The road carried during the year 1,265,879 local and 184,257 through passengers, a decrease from the previous year of 76,300; 92 miles of steel rails have been laid; 260,088 ties have been renewed; there are 135 coal burning engines and 25 wood burners; the locomotives have run 6,747,883 miles; there are 5,077 cars, of which 77 are first class passenger, 27 second class passenger, 489 stock, 6 refrigerators, 873 Blue Line, 408 combination, 1,641 merchandise, 1,304 platform cars, etc.

There was May 31, 1877, $1,364,788 92 to the credit of the first sinking fund, and $434,288 06 to the second.

There has been a large increase of gross tonnage, and a rapid decrease in the average rate.

The separate traffic of the branch lines has increased from 470,651 tons moved in 1872, to 927,287 tons moved in the last year. This is local traffic, and in that period of time it has nearly doubled.

The average rate of freight upon all the tonnage of the line in 1873 was 1 57-100 cents per ton per mile; in 1877 the average rate upon all freight was 88-100 of a cent, being slightly more than one-half the rate obtained five years previously.

The working expenses of the passenger trains have not varied much in this period of time, and their mileage has been quite uniform. The number of passenger trains run has not materially changed. Two-thirds of the income is derived from freight, and the expenses of this freight traffic form the largest proportion of the expenses of the road.

There is no possible economy of expenditure, in the opinion of this board, which will meet this case, and your directors state frankly their opinion, that the trunk lines leading from New York, Baltimore and Philadelphia to the West have pursued an erroneous policy; that a return to dividends will only be reached by wiser co-operation with each other, establishing rates for their freight traffic upon business principles, and rejecting traffic which leaves no margin for profit.

While the operations of the line the past year have afforded no surplus for a dividend to the shareholders, the directors wish to call attention to the fact that the floating debt, which was $1,200,000 on the 1st of June, 1875, and $700,000 on the 1st of June, 1876, has been steadily diminishing. The actual debt June 1, less the cash on hand applicable to pay upon it, was $299,671 42. There has been some still further reduction, till now with cash assets on hand to meet it, it may be considered as practically all extinguished.

The directors further report, that since the close of the fiscal year higher rates for through freight have been established, and their hope and expectations are that the unwise effort, to carry an immense tonnage over these trunk lines at a nominal rate, will be abandoned, that the lines will confine themselves to their legitimate traffic, and discontinue a policy which has resulted in large expenditures, and created an artificial volume of traffic, which has left an unprofitable result and seriously impaired confidence in railroad securities.

To hide a fault by telling a lie is like covering up a spot by a hole.

For Sale.

The Beautiful Residence

Of E. LAIBLE,

On East Forest Ave., Ypsilanti,

With beautiful grounds and shrubbery. Over 1000 forest trees adorn the premises. There are TEN ACRES of land.

Over 200 fine bearing Apple trees.
" 50 " Pear "
" 30 " Cherry trees.
" 50 " Peach "
" 20 " Plumb "
300 fine bearing Grapevines.

And large quantities of Raspberries, Strawberries, White and Red Currants, being altogether the finest suburban residence near this city or Detroit. It is within one hour's ride of Detroit on the Michigan Central Railroad. Six passenger trains daily going to and from Detroit. The house is only seven years old, and in fine order. Most modern in construction, with plate glass windows, and exceedingly convenient and roomy in arrangement. The house is lighted with gas. There are TWO GREENHOUSES, Gas house, Barns, &c., &c. This property, within two or three miles of Detroit, would be worth $75,000, can now be bought at the price of a very ordinary city house and lot, and could be conveniently occupied by a business man in Detroit with the railroad facilities of SIX trains per day, the fare being only $30 per quarter. Apply on the premises. 695

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HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS

Been in general use for twenty years. Everywhere proved the most SAFE, SIMPLE, ECONOMICAL and EFFICIENT medicines known. They are just what the people want, saving time, money, sickness and suffering. Every single specific the well tried perscription of an eminent physician.

Nos.	Cures.	Cents.
1.	**Fevers**, Congestion, Inflammations,	25
2.	**Worms**, Worm Fever, Worm Colic,	25
3.	**Crying-Colic**, or Teething of Infants,	25
4.	**Diarrhœa**, of Children or Adults,	25
5.	**Dysentery**, Griping, Bilious Colic,	25
6.	**Cholera-Morbus**, Vomiting,	25
7.	**Coughs**, Colds, Bronchitis,	25
8.	**Neuralgia**, Toothache, Faceache,	25
9.	**Headaches**, Sick Headache, Vertigo,	25
10.	**Dyspepsia**, Bilious Stomach,	25
11.	**Suppressed**, or Painful Periods,	25
12.	**Whites**, too Profuse Periods,	25
13.	**Croup**, Cough, Difficult Breathing,	25
14.	**Salt Rheum**, Erysipelas, Eruptions,	25
15.	**Rheumatism**, Rheumatic Pains,	25
16.	**Fever and Ague**, Chill Fever, Agues,	50
17.	**Piles**, blind or bleeding,	50
18.	**Ophthalmy**, and Sore or Weak Eyes,	50
19.	**Catarrh**, acute or chronic, Influenza,	50
20.	**Whooping-Cough**, violent coughs,	50
21.	**Asthma**, oppressed Breathing,	50
22.	**Ear Discharges**, impaired hearing,	50
23.	**Scrofula**, enlarged glands, Swellings,	50
24.	**General** Debility, Physical Weakness,	50
25.	**Dropsy** and scanty Secretions,	50
26.	**Sea-Sickness**, sickness from riding,	50
27.	**Kidney-Disease**, Gravel,	50
28.	**Nervous Debility**, Vital Weakness,	1 00
29.	**Sore Mouth**, Canker,	50
30.	**Urinary Weakness**, wetting the bed,	50
31.	**Painful Periods**, or with Spasms,	50
32.	**Disease of Heart**, palpitations, etc.	1 00
33.	**Epilepsey**, Spasms, St. Vitus' Dance,	1 00
34.	**Diphtheria**, ulcerated sore throat,	50
35.	**Chronic Congestions** and Eruptions,	50

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Case, Morocco, with above **35 large** vials and Manual of directions, ... **$10.00**
Case Morocco, of 20 large vials and Book, **6.00**

These remedies are sent by the case single box or vial, to any part of the country, free of charge, on receipt of price. Address
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Office and Depot, 109 Fulton St. New York.
For Sale by all Druggists.
☞ Humphreys' Specific Manual on the care and treatment of disease and its cure, sent FREE on application.

FRANK SMITH, AGENT.

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$777 is not easily earned in these times, but it can be made in three months by any one of either sex, in any part of the country who is willing to work steadily at the employment that we furnish. $66 per week in your own town. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. We have agents who are making over $20 per day. All who engage at once can make money fast. At the present time money cannot be made so easily and rapidly at any other business. Terms and $5.00 Outfit free. Address at once, H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine. 697-1year.

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OF

$67,925 IN PRIZES.

1 Prize of	$15,000	TOTAL $67,925.
1 Prize of	8,000	
1 Prize of	5,000	
1 Prize of	2,500	
1 Prize of	2,500	
1889 Other Prizes amounting to	44,925	

Whole Tickets, $1.00; 50 Whole Tickets, $45; 100 Tickets, $90.

Chartered for Educational Institutions. Under Charter no postponement can ever occur. All prizes paid in full. Official list of drawn numbers published in N. Y. Herald, N. Y. Sun, and Louisville Courier-Journal. Circulars containing full particulars free.

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☞ Similar Allotments on the 15th and last days of every month during the year.

FIRST IN THE FIELD.

F. C. LEWERENZ,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

168 Jefferson Avenue, Michigan Exchange Block,

IS RECEIVING HIS

FALL AND WINTER STOCK,

And requests his friends and the public to call and examine his styles and prices before making selections elsewhere. 703-3m

Michigan Central Railroad.

TIME TABLE, JUNE 24th, 1877.

GOING EAST.

	Mail.	Day Express.	Kal. Accom.	Atlantic Express.	Night. Express.
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Chicago ..... Lv.	7 00	9 00	3 45	5 15	9 00
Michigan City	9 23	11 10	6 25	7 35	11 15
New Buffalo	9 45		6 51		11 40
		P. M.			A. M.
Niles	10 46	12 15	8 20	9 00	12 35
	P. M.				
Kalamazoo	12 35	1 38	10 10	10 26	2 17
Battle Creek	1 32	2 17		11 16	3 15
Marshall	2 17	3 00		11 40	3 49
Albion	2 45	3 21	Jack. Ac.	A. M. 12 05	4 10
Jackson ..... Ar.		4 05	A. M.	12 50	4 55
Jackson ..... Lv.	3 35		5 20		
Chelsea	4 19		6 15		
Dexter	4 35		6 30		
Ann Arbor	4 54	5 10	7 00	2 10	6 38
Ypsilanti	5 12	5 24	7 15	2 27	6 55
Wayne Junction	5 36	5 45	7 40	2 48	7 15
G. T. Junction	6 10	6 15	8 25	3 20	7 45
Detroit ..... Ar.	6 25	6 30	8 40	3 25	8 00

The Grand Rapids Express leaves Ypsilanti, going east, at 11:05 A. M.

GOING WEST.

	Mail	Day Express.	Jackson Express.	Evening Express.	Pacific Express.
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Detroit ..... Lv.	7 00	9 35	4 45	6 05	9 50
G. T. Junction	7 15	9 50	5 00	6 20	10 10
Wayne Junction	7 46	10 16	5 32	6 57	10 42
Ypsilanti	8 17	10 35	6 00	7 25	11 04
Ann Arbor	8 40	10 50	6 30	8 00	11 21
Dexter	9 03		6 53	8 22	
Chelsea	9 23		7 12	8 37	
Jackson ..... Ar.		P. M.			A. M.
Jackson ..... Lv.	10 20	12 15	8 00	9 30	12 45
Marshall	11 50	1 15	*Kal. Ac'n.	10 46	1 45
Battle Creek	P. M. 12 21	1 58		11 16	2 10
			A. M.	A. M.	
Kalamazoo	1 15	2 40	5 00	12 16	2 53
Niles	3 11	4 07	7 00	2 35	4 24
Michigan City	4 40	5 20	8 10	4 05	5 47
Chicago ..... Ar	6 55	7 40	10 50	6 30	8 00

*Sunday excepted. ‡Saturday and Sunday excepted. †Daily.

The Grand Rapids Express leaves Ypsilanti, going west, at 4:15 P. M.

H. B. LEDYARD.
Gen. Supt., Detroit.
HENRY C. WENTWORTH, Gen'l. Pass. and Ticket Agt., Chicago.

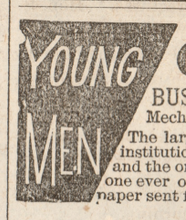
Detroit, Hillsdale & South-Western Railroad.

ARRIVE AT YPSILANTI.

Detroit Express ..... 10:20 A. M.
Mail ..... 5:05 P. M.

LEAVE YPSILANTI.

Evening Express ..... 7:25 P. M.
Mail ..... 8:20 A. M.



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Mortgage Sale.

Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, bearing date the twenty first day of August, A. D. 1866, executed by Anthony Smith and Harriet Smith his wife to Jacob Aray and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds or the County of Washtenaw, State of Michigan, on the twenty third day of February A. D. 1867 in liber 35 of mortgages, on page 640, and on the nineteenth day of April a. d. 1872, said Jacob Aray assigned said mortgage to John Slater, which said assignment was recorded in said Register of Deeds office, on the twenty third day of April 1872 in liber 3 of assignments of mortgages on page 415, and on the fourth day of January a. d. 1873, said John Slater assigned said mortgage to Charles H. Conklin which assignment was renorded in the office of the Register ef Deeds for said County of Washtenaw, on the Seventh day of June 1873, in liber four of assignments of mortgages, on page 36, and on the twenty third day of September a. d. 1876, the said Charles H. Conklin assigned said mortgage to Charles Brewer, which said assignment was recorded in the office of Register of Deeds for said County of Washtenaw, on the twenty stxth day of September 1876 in liber 55 of mortgages on page 269, and upon which said mortgrge there is claimed to be due and unpaid the sum of three thousand four hundred and twenty one dollars and seven cents and also an attorney fee of twenty dollars as provided therein, and no suit or proceeding at law or in chancery having been had or instituted to recover the amount due thereon, or any part thereof: Notice is therefore hereby given, that said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy said claim and the costs and expenses of said sale at public vendue, to the highest bidder at the front door of the Court House, (that being the place of holding the Circuit Court for the County of Wrshtenaw,) in the city of Ann Arbor, State of Michigan, on Monday, the 10TH, day of DECEMBER, 1877, at ten o'clock in the fore noon of that day, which said premises are described as follows, to wit; The undivided one half of all that piece or parcel of land situated in the township of York, County of Washtenaw and State of Michigan being the saw mill and privilege situated on the north part of the South west quarter of Section No. seventeen also a piece of land on the North side of the mill pond on the north part of the above discribed quarter section supposed to containg eight acres of land more or less.

Dated Sept. 15th, a. d. 1877.

CHARLES J. BREWER Assignee.
FRANK E. JONES, Attorney for Assignee.

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"THE SILENT FRIEND!"

A confidential Adviser for the young and middle aged of both sexes; on all Diseases of a Private Nature, arising from Early Abuses or Infection, Seminal Weakness, and Loss of Manhood, and the best means of cure; with valuable advice to the Married and those contemplating Marriage; including a treatise on Female Diseases, and Chronic Affections of the Throat, Lungs and Skin, Catarrh, Cancer, Rupture, Piles, Fistula, the Opium Habit &c. It contains 220 large pages and numerous engravings, mailed under seal on receipt of 50 cts.

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Our work is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction.

"I Would Not, if I Could."

I would not dig my past
Up from its grave of weakness and regret;
Up from its hopes—which glimmered out to set,
Its dreams, that could not last!

Yet I can look before,
And profit by the lessons sadly learned;
As children, playing with the fire, are burned,
And tempt its glow no more.

I would not, if I could,
Live o'er again this dark, uncertain life—
This slipping backward in the daily strife
Of reaching after good.

Yet I can know how weak
Are all below, and so sweet Charity
Will cling and grow about each form I see,
And thus to me will speak:

I would not open out
The half-healed wounds of other years, long fled;
'Twere better they were numbered with the dead
Better than fear or doubt.

Yet I can truly say,
Let the dead past bury its dead. We go
So swiftly onward to life's sunset glow—
And then, there is no day!

Life is too short to waste
In vain repinings or in weak regrets;
The strongest heart endures, and never frets
O'er joys it may not taste.

And he who can go on
Bravely and firmly in the allotted way,
Gaining new strength with every darkened ray,
Shall surely reach the dawn.

And so I would not lift
Up from the grave the shadows of the past;
The clouds that all my sky once overcast
Into the night may drift.

For there's enough to fill
Each hour and moment of the days to come;
Then wherefore woo the shadows to our home?
The valley to our hill?

—[Selecte

PUNCHING THE DRINKS.

The Moffett register has recently been placed in the bar-rooms of Richmond, which keeps an account of the number of drinks taken in each saloon, something after the manner of the bell-punch on the street-cars. The patent-right was contested in the courts, but decided against the liquor-dealers. The Richmond Sun gives the following account of the first day in that city:

At 9 o'clock, yesterday morning, an express wagon stood in front of the City Hall waiting for a cargo of Moffett registers. The crowd around this particular wagon was very great, for ever and anon a portly darky stepped out of Commissioner Munford's office filled to the muzzle with the machine that is expected to liquidate the debt of Virginia.

The punch is not imposing in appearance. It is smaller than a cigar box, and is constructed of iron, steel and brass. The registering dials operate on the principle of those in a gas-metre, and it is possible with each machine to "ring" for one million drinks. The bell that gives the alarm is a simple spring that strikes against a small gong. The intricate feature is the seal. This consists of a miniature tongue of brass that perforates a bit of paper carefully fitted into the lock. After this tongue is in place the paper bears only a single perforation. Any attempt to violate or tamper with the seal will result in defacing and tearing the paper, and this will be sufficient to subject the saloon-keeper to prosecution under the law.

After sixty machines had been shipped the cavalcade started, commanded by Mr. J. W. Wilkes. He was aided by Mr. Smith, collector, and Mr. George Folkes.

The first halt was made at the establishment of John Marxhaussen, in Governor Street. John eyed us with distrust. Two customers with foaming beer-glasses poised in air, stood transfixed for several seconds. Then their eyes met. One said to the other, "It is the machines," and the subsequent absorption of fluid was truly melancholy. Mr. Marxhaussen declined to have the registers affixed to his counter. "Keep those things off my counter."

The Commissioner, exercising legal discretion, directed Mr. Folkes to place the punches in the rear of the counter among the bottles. While this was being done, Collector Smith stepped up and asked for twenty dollars. The money was promptly furnished. Mr. Marxhaussen receipted for the registers, and was then carefully instructed in the detail of their manipulation. He listened with good grace, and upon receiving a copy of the "Moffett Liquor Law," began its attentive study. This detail was carried out in every instance during the day.

Henry Westerhoff was determined in his opposition.

"Where shall I put these machines?" asked Mr. Wilkes.

"Put them under the counter?"

Mr. Folkes was about to attach them to the counter, but Mr. Westerhoff refused to have his fixtures defaced.

"Do you object?"

Westerhoff—"I do. If the State of Virginia makes a tax collector of me let it give me a salary. I shall not submit to this outrage."

Mr. Westerhoff then wrote a formal protest, addressing it to Commissioner Munford. When asked for twenty dollars he declared that he had no money, and when finally induced to make out a check, he executed it in favor of "the Patron Saint of Virginia." Mr. Westerhoff's registers were placed in position about 11 o'clock. At 5.30 last evening they had registered 200 glasses of lager and 57 alcoholic drinks.

T. E. Nightingale, of Thirteenth street, took the punches, but declined to pay for them until he had made an investigation.

Peter Euker wanted the law translated into German.

James Stewart (colored) is the proprietor of a five cent whisky circus in Franklin street. The appearance of the authorities with the register created a sensation among the dusky denizens. They were apparently delighted with the machine until informed that its music was bound to evolve an additional three cent piece for every glass of liquor.

Mr. Putnam, of the Arcade and Varieties, submitted with better grace than had been expected. He remarked that Virginia had no statesmen at present. The few men of brains were bought up by Yankee peddlers, and the rest had just enough to invent little toys like the machine before him.

"Can a machine beat brains?" This conundrum was propounded by Mr. Ayres of the Exchange. Then he answered it himself by placing a "call bell" behind the bell punch and striking it, producing a sound almost exactly similar to the music of Mr. Moffett's machine.

Rotunda Mike Burns said that "by heaven, me boys, I'm not the lad that's going to lose a dollar by this thing." Michael will not sell malt liquor, and will, of course, follow the example set by others, and put up the price of his alcoholic fluids.

P. Dante is an Italian doing a five cent trade in Franklin street. He was greatly discomposed.

"You takee him back! Me no wantee!"

"But you must sir!"

"Me no gottee the mon; me no dollar gottee."

"You must ring this bell."

"You tinkee me dam fool grabe dat bell? No, no, no! You takee him back!"

Two interpreters were required to put the punch in peaceful operation in Dante's "Inferno."

Patrick Cummins of Main Street will not hereafter sell beer. One of his friends said: "The State is gone. The next election will show the men at the Capitol at thing or two."

An old colored woman, Martha Gregory, who was washing in the rear of a shanty at Cash Corner, caught the alarm, and began to lament after the fashion of her race. Her grief was alarming when she learned that the punches sent the price of whisky up three cents.

"Fo' God, de niggas am ruined. Eight cent a dram! We shua gwine to de debbil. De Lord don't lub us no mo'."

At George Guvernator's the delegation was received with a band of music, led by Prof. I. B. Timberlake.

The saloons were crowded last night, and everybody who drank listened eagerly for the debt-paying bells. The lager-beer glasses have been reduced in size. It is to be hoped that there will be more than a corresponding reduction in the size of the debt.

"Adieu, adieu our double dram!"
The topers sadly sigh;
Ring in the punch, ring out the debt,
A due is on the rye.

The prices of drinks have been advanced from ten to fifteen cents, or two for a quarter. Two and a half cents on alcoholic drinks, and a half cent on malt liquors, goes to the State. It is estimated that it will yield $800,000 a year to the depleted treasury of the State. The beer-sellers use smaller glasses than before, and the tax comes out of the drinkers. The entire liquor fraternity of the State proposes to "go into politics," resolved to repeal the "unjust law."

A man in Tonawanda, N. Y., has been perfecting a sort of raft or flotilla which, he claims, will safely carry a man over Niagara. His idea was to place on it a small house containing a couple of dogs, a cat, a goat and a sheep, and send it over the great cascade, and, should the experiment be successful, have a man next essay to "shoot" the cataract. He had the raft towed over the Chippewa from Tonawanda, and it started on its perilous voyage down the rapids, proceeding as naturally and almost as calmly as a pine chip down a well-regulated mill-race. It continued its way until it reached the spot where the schooner struck and stuck some years ago, and further the owner couldn't tow it. He couldn't drag it up-stream, as the current was too strong, and it couldn't go down stream, as the rocks were both numerous, full grown and strong. In such an emergency what could a poor fellow do? He couldn't wade out and hoist the life-raft over the surly rocks, and he couldn't do anything but abandon his undertaking as a losing spec., and leave the life-raft to live just as long and as well as it could, stuck on top of the rocks above the falls.

Liquors in the Prisons and other Public Institutions.

One subject which engages very considerable attention in Great Britain at the present time among the friends of temperance is the extensive use of liquors in work-houses and prisons. It is an abuse which it is deemed very desirable to correct. An examination of the last report of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction of this city, for the year of 1876, suggests the importance of giving attention to the same subject on this side of the Atlantic.

In the detailed statement of expenditures for supplies for the year 1876, under the direction of the Commissioners, the liquor items constitute a no inconsiderable sum. We find for 'alcohol" $3,438.57. This, presumably, was for external rather than internal use. There must, it would seem, have been an immense amount of alcoholic bathing; indeed, a very good sized tank might have been filled with the alcohol which $3,400 would buy—quite sufficient for "plunge baths!" But turning to another page of the report we find another and more important item: "Expended for drugs, medicines, liquors, ale, etc." $40,081,81;" and besides that there was an additional stock on hand, January 1, 1876," valued at "$7,135,29;" making a total of $47,217,10. Exactly how much of this total is to be charged to "liquors, ale, etc.," we are left in ignorance. In another connection, and apparently in addition to sundry other items, we find: "Liquors, whisky, $4,346,60;"' "Brandy, $176,45;" "Gin, $6,33;" "Wine, sherry, $108,08;" "Wine, port, $703,20." If the experiments now in progress in hospital and other practice should finally demonstrate to all that alcohol is not necessary to the successful treatment of disease, they will certainly reduce very considerably the bill of expenditures in the management of the charitable and penal institutions of this city. One astounding and, we are quite prepared to say, wholly unnecessary expenditure we find to be: 'Tobacco, $6,393,63!" Why the taxpayers of this city should be called upon to pay six thousand dollars, and more, for tobacco in these institutions the Commissioners should be required to "rise and explain." The expenditures for "alcohol," "drugs, medicines, liquors, ale, etc., other "liquors," and "tobacco" amount to over, $60,000! Such medication of the inmates of our public institutions is neither "charitable" nor "correctional," and in its bearings upon tax-payers is an outrage.—*Natl. Temp. Adv.*

And now the head of the family trembles every time he places his hand upon the door-knob, for fear that madam is waiting inside with a message for him, to wit:—"John, we must have this sitting-room stove up this very day."

Nomadic Flirtation.

From the New York Times.

Nomadic flirtation, or the sweet converse of two souls who travel in one railway car, is the most ecstatic pleasure known to the mild young man who loves to put on the appearance of vice. There are multitudes of young men wholly devoid of vices who labor to produce upon the minds of casual strangers that they are among the most reckless aud abandoned of youth. The rural undergraduate, who never drinks anything stronger than currant wine, and whose nearest approach to gallantry has been a game of backgammon with his maiden aunt, no sooner enters a railway train on his way home to spend a vacation than he joins with others of his kind in singing roaring bacchanalian choruses, and loudly wishes that he had thought to bring a pack of cards with him, so that a game of euchre "for the drinks" might be practicable. It is this longing to be credited with the vices which in his inmost heart he spurns, that leads him to seize with avidity any opportunity to enter into conversation with the first silly girl whose attention he may attract. Many a youth who would blush at a glimpse of his sister's innocent stockings floating from the clothes line, is exalted to the summit of bliss if he can imagine that some censorious person mistakes him for a hardened roue. In point of fact, this mistake is never made, since he bears the brand of innocence upon his brow, and proclaims by every action the harmless idiocy of his character. Nevertheless, his self conceit is wounded by the suspicion of the truth, and he firmly believes that his innocent ears are hidden by the lion's skin of vice in which he masquerades.

The delights of nomadic flirtation were recently signally illustrated by the experience of a youthful student of one of the colleges of this State. While in a railway car this young man saw an unprotected young lady, and marked her for his prey. Taking a seat beside her, he began a conversation by a powerful and convincing remark upon the weather. The young lady, who was quite his peer in amiable silliness, at first answered him in able monosyllables, and finally yielding to the wiles of her new acquaintance, joined with him in devouring the seductive peanut and in trying her fortune with the prize-candy that cheats but does not inebriate—unless we may regard colic as an intoxication of the stomach. For nearly an hour this rare and radiant maiden, whom her parents named Sarah Jane, and this innocuous undergraduate whose name is charitably suppressed, flirted to their own immense satisfaction, and indulged in that curious though innocent amusement known as "tee-heeing" until the other passengers even wished they were dead. Finally the young man felt that he must retire in order to chuckle in private and ease his strained mind by exultingly calling himself "a wild young devil," and he thereupon sought the smoking car and painfully began the consumption of a mild Connecticut cigar.

His dream of bliss was soon enterrupted by the appearance of the conductor, who abruptly demanded "that watch." Now, the young man had no watch of any kind, and said so with a clearness which did him credit. The conductor then explained that he had stolen a young lady's watch, and that he must come with him and restore it without delay. Red as a rose was he when he confronted the young lady, with his collar in the tight grasp of the conductor's hand, and timidly denied her fierce accusation that he was a pickpocket. Of course, the incident created immense excitement in the car, and the young lady's tears were accepted by everybody as conclusive evidence of the truth of her charge. One old gentleman, who had been unable to read his newspaper in consequence of the prolonged "tee-heeing" already mentioned, remarked that a man who would force himself upon an innocent girl, as the undergraduate had done, would unquestionably pick pockets or perpetrate any other detestable crime. It was the unanimous opinion of the passengers that he should be made to disgorge, and should then be either thrown from the train while in motion, or should be tied hand and foot in the baggage-car and delivered to the police at the next stopping-place. One large man, with short hair and a partially levelled nose, took the ground that what "the fellow" really wanted was, in substance, a change of head, and that he felt it his duty to provide him with a new head without the least delay

Meanwhile the young man begged for mercy, and implored the young lady to look in her pocket and see if she could not find the missing watch. The conductor, who was a married man and knew that the female pocket is never used for watch-carrying purposes, was so indignant at what he called the "cheek" of this suggestion that he called a brakeman to hold the miserable young man, so that he could "go through him," as he metaphorically expressed it. The young man was accordingly searched with great thoroughness, but with no notable result save the discovery of a small comb, which he providently carried in his pocket in order to be prepared in case of a sudden and profuse growth of moustache. When it became evident that the watch was not concealed upon his person, it was decided that he had either swallowed it or secretly dropped it out of the window, and the conductor, partly in order to prevent the effusion of blood on the velvet cushions of the car, stopped the train and deposited the young man in a nice swampy spot. Precisely fifteen minutes afterward Miss Sarah Jane gave a joyful shriek and extricated the watch from some mysterious locality immediately behind the front of her dress, into which it had accidentally slipped. Thus was the innocence of the undergraduate established, and he thereupon sank in public estimation from a skillful pickpocket to the more degrading position of an unlimited idiot.

That particular young man has had a lesson which will probably keep him from nomadic flirtation for some time to come. Let us hope that the rest of his kind will also heed the warning conveyed by his experience, and that young ladies will shun the conversation and peanuts of strangers, lest they should find themselves entertaining pickpockets unawares.

THE FARM.

Contagious Diseases in Cattle.

Session Laws of 1869, p 319. Approved April 5, 1869.

(240.) SECTION 1. The People of the State of Michigan enact, Than when the governor of the state of Michigan shall be satisfied of the necessity of the same, he shall have power to appoint three commissioner's to hold their office for two years and make report annually to the secretar of the state board of agriculture. Such commissioners shall have power to use means to prevent the spead of dangerous diseases among animals, and protect the people of the state from the dangers arising from the consumption of diseased meat. Said commissioners shall have power to administer oaths, and appoint assistants for such time as they may deem proper, and to place animals in quarantine, and to do generally whatever may be necessary to prevent the spread of contagious diseases among animals.—(Sec. 1742).

(241.) SEC. 2. No animal shall be permitted to enter or pass through this state, which shall be deemed by either of the commissioners capable of diffusing or communicating contagious diseases.—(SEC.1743.)

(242.) SEC. 3. No cattle brought from Texas or the Indian territories shall be permitted to pass through this state, or any part of the same, from the first day of March to the first day of November, in each year.—(SEC.1744.)

Watering Farm Stock.

Some farmers dig out low places in some of their fields, so that the cows can get drink from ponds made by rain; but this is a bad plan, as the cows have to wade in the mud to get the water, and when they reach it, it is not fit to drink.

Standing water, unless in a large bobody, becomes foul and unhealthy for stock, bringing on disease and affecting the milk of cows. Sometimes it will pay to dig a well near where the entrance to the field is, and place a large trough at its side, which should be pumped full of water morning and evening. If a large well were dug on a high part of the farm, the water to be pumped by a wind-mill, and pipes running underground to different fields, where drinking troughs could be placed, there are cases where it would be proper to do so. In the winter season the mill should be ungeared, and the water let out of the tanks and pipes. It would cost, all complete, probably some two hundred and fifty dollars, more or less according to the expense of digging the well.

Another way is to dig cisterns, the water to be collected into them by drain tiles lain underground. This will not require a cistern in each field, for it can be located so as to be accessible to two, thee, or even four fields, by placing it where four fields corner, or on the line. It is much cheaper also to make one cistern holding three hundred barrels, than to make two holding one hundred and fifty barrels each. It is well to locate the cistern where there is a slight depression, or at least a gentle slope, so there will be sufficient fall in your ditch; fit a tile into the arch as you brick the cistern, then dig your ditch eighteen or two feet deep, lay two inch tile and cover it with six inches of coarse gravel; then fill up with soil, and every shower that is heavy enough to stop you from plowing corn will fill your cistern to the top. The distance you will need to run the ditch will depend on the soil. This system is based on the fact that after heavy rains the ground is full of water, and a ditch two feet below the surface, in which the horse-shoe tile is laid, having a slight descent to the cistern, will convey the water that is in the ground for the space of 15 ft. on each side of the cistern.

Be Prompt and Punctual.

We know of nothing on which success in farming depends so much as on being prompt and punctual. An easy, trust-to-fortune way never made a great man or a rich man in any pursuit. Punctuality is as important in farming as it is in mercantile or military affairs. The farmer must be punctual in paying his debts or in doing his work in the proper season. It was because Grouchy was not punctual and Blucher was, that Napoleon was overthrown at Waterloo.

Small events and small doings make up the sum of the farmer's life. At the end he can tell whether he has always been prompt and punctual or not. His character and his financial circumstances will show. There are a great many men in all professions, farmers included, who somehow regard themselves as privileged persons, who think that in their business affairs they need not be over anxious about being srompt and punctual in their engagements. Hundreds, perhaps we might safely say thousands, of men are suffering in consequence of the lack of this promptness and punctualiiy in paying debts and in meeting promptly business engagements and contracts. When one man fails, scores of others fall in the same line.—*Detroit Tribune*

A BLIGHTED VINEYARD. — Last Saturday Prof. Cook, of the Agricultural College, visited the fruit farm of Edward Lyon, on Grosse Isle, below Detroit, to investigate the grape blight in that vicinity. He found the beautiful vineyard of Mr. Lyon suffering terribly from the blight, the fruit being withered and worthless. Two years ago this vineyard brought its owner an income of $3,000. He has a number of varieties, and none were entirely free from the blight, although the Rodgers No. 9 and the Salem were not so badly affected as some others. The Rodgers No. 4, Concord and Clinton were very badly injured. Prof. Cook thinks the blight was principally caused by too much dampness, although the grounds are nicely drained. He recommends pruning heavily, drain the grounds as thoroughly as possible, and not allow too much fruit to hang on the vines. We said that the professor ascribed the principal cause to dampness, but he also discovered the *phylloxera* in considerable numbers—the insect which has caused such havoc in the vineyards of France. This insect has also been detected in other vineyards by Prof. Beal, and the day is not distant when Michigan pomologists will have to fight the pest or surrender the grape crop.—*Lansing Republican.*

The hate we bear our enemies injures their happinessless than ours.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

EDITED BY MRS GEO. KATOR.

Let no one call housekeeping a menial occupation, neither suppose that no ability is needed to carry it on. When it comes to be considered how much is to be embraced under the general term "housekeeping," used in its best and full sense, it is plain to be seen that there is ample field for the exercise of the most extended and enlightening education. Book learning is not wasted; there is every-day occasion for its use, and the more readily and intelligently artistic and scientific knowledge is applied in domestic affairs, the more easily the work is accomplished, and the more pleasure is given in its results to all who are participants therein.

ECONOMY IN THE KITCHEN,—The French butcher separates the bones from his steaks, and places them where they will do the most good. The housewife orders just enough for each person, and no more. If a chance visitor drops in, somebody quietly retires, and the extra plate is provided. When the pot is boiled the handful of charcoal in the little range is extinguished, and waits for another time. No roaring cook stove and red-hot covers all day long for no purpose but waste. Values are nicely estimated, and the smallest surplus is carefully saved; a thousand little economies are practiced, and it is respectable to practice them. Cooking is an economical as well as a sanitary and gustatory science. A French cook will make a franc go as far as an American housewife will make three. We should be greatly astonished, could the computation be made, how much of the financial recuperative power of France is owing to her cheap food; better living, after all, than the heavy bread and greasy failures of our culinary ignorance.

EATING FRUIT.—When fruit does harm it is because it is eaten at improper times, in improper quantities, or before it is ripened and fit for the human stomach. A distinguished physician has said that if his patients would make a practice of eating a couple of good oranges before breakfast, from February to June, his practice would be gone. The principal evil is that we do not eat enough of fruit; that we drown it in cream. We need the medicinal action of the pure fruit acids in our system, and their cooling, corrective influence.—*Medical Journal.*

TO PRESERVE AUTUMN LEAVES.—Have a middling hot iron and rub on quickly a little white wax, then quickly press both sides of the leaves; wax the iron anew for each side of the leaf; only rub the iron once over the leaf. "Forest tree leaves for wreaths" are prepared in the same way.

TO CLEAN BLACK LACE.—Black laces of all kinds may be cleaned by alcohol. Throw them boldly into the liquid; churn them up and down till they foam; if very dusty, use the second dose of alcohol; squeeze them out, "spat" them, pull out the edges, lay them between brown paper, smooth and straight; leave under a weight till dry; do not iron.

FRECKLES AND SUNBURNS. — 1. Bruise and then squeeze the juice out of the common chickweed, and to this juice add three times its quantity of soft water. Bathe the skin with the for five or ten minutes, and wash afterward with clean water night and morning. 2. Elder flowers treated and applied exactly in the same manner. When the flowers are not to be had, the distilled water from them (which may be procured from any druggist) will answer the purpose. 3. Honey, one ounce, mixed with one pint of lukewarm water; when cold, it forms a good lotion. This is commonly called honey wash. 4. Take carbonate of potash, twenty grains; milk of almonds, three ounces; oil of sassafras, three drops. Mix and apply two or three times a day.

FLIES AND FRESH AIR.—Every housekeeper knows what a nuisance flies are in summer. Two weapons are powerful against them, cleanliness and darkness. Therefore the dining room should be kept dark between meals, and care should be taken to sweep every crumb from table and floor. But it will not do simply to shut up the room, shutting up the flies in it. Close every window and door but one, and through that drive the flies out. This is not so hard as it may seem upon paper, and practice makes perfect here as in all else. We have known a housekeeper who was so expert that she had only to wave her broom and the flies dutifully swarmed out as they saw the standard waved in the air. Fly nets for the windows are comfortable appendages for living and sleeping rooms. Bought ready made they are somewhat expensive, made at home they cost only a trifle. Have the carpenter—or if some of the family knows how to handle tools, let him—make a frame of inch wide lath, fitting the window frame. On this stretch mosquito netting—dark green is best—and fasten with tacks to the laths.

Air every sleeping room thoroughly every morning, and if possible, let in the sun to shine on the bed and bed clothes. Often at night when the heat is well nigh unbearable, a wet cloth hung in the window over the blind will cool a room as if a shower had fallen, and everyone knows how water poured on the pavement in front of the door will freshen the hot dry air. The principle of the reduction of temperature by evaporation is capable of much practical application. In India and other tropical countries, where ice is almost unknown, the natives cool their drinking water by suspending earthen jars filled with it in a brisk current of air, which process is said to cool it thoroughly and rapidly. So, also, when ice is unattainable, butter may be kept firm and sweet by setting the bowl containing it in a shallow vessel of water and covering it with a napkin, the ends of which are well immersed in the water in the bottom dish.

TO SLEEP SOUNDLY.—Inability to sleep, as a growing habit, is the first step toward insanity. In every disease it is an omen of ill. Hence, to cultivate sound sleep, do not sleep a moment in the daytime. Go to bed at a regular hour, and never take a second nap after waking yourself in the morning. Never go to bed cold or very hungry, nor with wet feet. Read nothing after supper of a very exciting character. Let no angry words be spoken or thought harbored for a single instant after tea time, for death may come before the morning light.

FRUIT STAINS.—To remove fruit stains, let the spotted part of the cloth imbibe a little water without dipping it, and hold the part over two or three lighted brimstone matches at a proper distance. The sulphurous gas which is discharged soon causes the spots to disappear. Or all bright colored fruit stains can be removed by scalding in clear, boiling water, before any soap is applied.

The English Grain Market.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—The Mark Lane Express's weekly review of the British corn trade says the weather for the past week was very fine. Appearances favor an early and severe winter. The cold is general over Europe. The fortnight was almost free from rain and enabled good progress to be made with the harvest in the North. The event of the week has been the large shipments of wheat from Atlantic ports. The immediate effect has been a sudden check to the trade, buyers holding off for the moment; but whether this is reasonable in the present position and prospects of trade is open to question. It is already evident that we shall not receive the supplies we reckoned on from some quarters. India and Egypt will not do half that was expected, and as winter comes on the supplies from Russia will be cut off, There remains little to look for except from Atlantic ports, and with winter before us, and the consumption of the country mainly dependent on these wheats, it is hard to believe that the autumn shipments can be more than we need. At the moment, when that little panic is on, and the liberal shipments of one or two weeks are imagined to be more than the trade can stand, it may be well to suggest that these shipments are not unprecedented, and to recall the fact that in August, 1874 and 1875, they were at the rate of 150,000 quarters per week. Surely this year, when we are thrown almost entirely on this source of supply for winter, trade should not be shaken by shipments no larger than in former years, when our wants were less, and sources of supply open which are now closed. In forming a judgment of future shipments there are other facts also to be noted. The liberal shipments of this month have not been effected without driving prices up on the other side. A change has evidently come over shippers since they were so eager to sell at low prices. Resales have been made here daily at about 53 shillings to 54 shillings per quarter for winter red and 51 shillings for spring, but prices in New York and Baltimore are relatively quite above these quotations. This certainly does not point to any extraordinary shipments this autumn from Atlantic ports, and any depression caused by this fear will probably be temporary. Sales of English wheat noted last week were 57,040 quarters at 57 shillings 6 pence, against 65,758 quarters at 47 shillings the previous year. Imports into the kingdom for the week ending September 22 were 975,366 cwts. of wheat, 157,998 cwts. of flour. Exports, 45,445 cwts. of wheat 700 cwts. of flour.

In Brittany the whole of the usually waste ground occupied by railway embankments, on either side of the line, is planted with fruit-trees, chiefly pears and apples. They are planted about three feet apart each way, each tree having two stems, one being bent to the right and the other to the left. When these limbs cross each other they are tied together so that the whole presents a continuous trellis of fruit trees, adding beauty and value to the waste places.

DETROIT MARKETS.

Flour—Choice white $6 50@6 65; medium, $6 00 @6 25; ambers, $6@6 35; low grades to superfine, $4 00@4 75; Patent process, $7 50@7 75.

Wheat—Advanced on Saturday 6c per bush. Large sales have been made by dealers at the advanced rates. White extra $1 40; No.1 white, $1 33½; No.1 amber, $1 34.

Corn—No. 1 mixed 48½c.

Oats—No. 1 white, 31c; mixed 28c.

Barley—State $1 10@1 40 per cental.

Beans — Unpicked, $1 00@1 60 per bush. Country picked, $1 75@1 80; city handpicked 1 80@1 90.

Butter — 19 @ 21c for good quality. Low grades, 12@8c.

Cheese—12@13c.

Eggs—16 cts.

Fruits—Apples $2 00@2 50 per bbl. Cranberries $3@325 per bush; $8 to $9 per bbl. Chestnuts $6 50@7 00 per bbl. Peaches 40@45c per peck basket. Dried apples 7@7½c. Pears per bush. $1 50@$2. Grapes—Concords, 4@4½c per lb.; Delaware, 6@7c; Catawba 6c.

Foreign Fruits-Lemons, $6 75@7 00 per box; oranges, $6 00@6 50 per box; layer raisins, $1 60@1 75; seedless, mat, $4-25@4 40; Valencia, 7½c; muscatels, $2 10; sultanas 11 @ 12c; London layers $2 25; dates, 6½@7½c; figs, in drums, new, 10@12; do. layers, 13@14c; do. bags, 10@11c.; French prunes 11@12c; Turkey prunes, 8¾@9c; new, 9½@10c; currants, new, 7½; citron, 22@23c; lemon peel, 18c. Cocoanuts, Baraco, $5 per 100.

Fish—White $4; trout $3@3 25.

Hay—Baled steady at $10@$13.

Honey—New comb 15@16c.

Hides—Green 6½@7c.; green, trimmed 7@7½; cured 8@9c; dry flint 14@19c; dry salted 12@13c; green calfshins 10@11c; green kip 8@9c; dry kip15@18c; horse hides $1@$1 50.

Potatoes—From frrmers' wagons 28@33 cts per bushel. Jersey sweet potatoes, $3 25@3 50 per bbl.

Provisions—The market is firm at $15 50@17 25 per bbl for pork. Lard, 9½c per lb for tierces; kegs are held at 9¾c per pound. Smoked meats are firm at 12c per pound for hams, and 8c per lb for shoulders; bacon 10@11c per lb; extra mess beef, $12 50 per bbl, and dried beef 14c per lb.

Salt-Onondaga, $1 15 per bbl; Michigan, $1 15 per bbl; Syracuse, dairy, per bu. sack, 45@47c; Ashton dairy, per 224 lb. sack, $3 25.

Tallow—Market is dull at 6¾@7 cts per lb.

Timothy Seed—$1 50@1 60.

Wood—$4 25@4 50 per cord for beech and maple; $4 75@5 for hickory; soft wood, $3@3 50 per cord.

DETROIT LIVE STOCK.

CATTLE.

Choice to extra shipping	$ 4 @ 4 12
Good to choice butchering	3 50@ 3 75
Poor to medium butchering	3 00@ 3 25
Poor to fair stockers	2 75@ 2 85
Milch cows, each	35 00@45 00
Veal calves, each	5 00@10 00

Sheep—3 50@4 25 each, according to weight and condition.

Hogs—Heavy weights, $5 40@$5 50; light weights, $4 75@5 10.

Local Matters.

—In order to acquaint as large a number as possible with the merits of the COMMERCIAL, we offer it on trial from Oct. 1st to March 1st, 5 months, for 63 cents.

The regular price, $2.00 per annum, to mail subscribers, outside the county, which includes the postage.

—If you have clothes to be dyed, call on E. Elliott, opposite Firemen's Hall. See his special notice.

—The firemen are bragging on the steam fire engine. They say she is in fine order and will make the water fly when she gets a chance.

—The ladies of St. Luke's Church did very well during the fair—clearing $300. It is money earned by the hardest work, and a well-deserved reward.

—The Baptist Church at Mooreville is having a precious revival. Quite a number of heads of families have been converted, and united with the church.

—How dare they offend his majesty? The Supervisors of Ingham County, by a unanimous vote, endorse Judge Huntington's decision and sit down on Beal.

—The annual session of the Grand Lodge of Good Templars will commence at Kalamazoo next Tuesday. Ypsilanti Lodge will be represented by Marcus T. Woodruff.

—Mrs. M. S. Davis has opened a millinery store in the Newell block, at the Depot. She intends to make it an object for the ladies to patronize her. See advertisement.

—Keyes, the popular news dealer, having made his news rooms fairly shine, attracting the admiration of every caller, is bound that the people shall know it. See special notices.

—The assertion of many of Beal's friends that he is a "candidate for the lunatic asylum" is not without reasonable foundation. As we are creditably informed that he has a brother at the Kalamazoo Asylum.

—Work on the Toledo, Ann Arbor, and Northern R. R. is promised to begin next week at Dundee. This road completed, and Ypsilanti and our Saline neighbors are left out in the cold. And such is life—ups and downs.

—Mr. Aldrich, of Detroit, a popular speaker, will address the Reform Club, to-morrow. Mrs. Bliss, of Saginaw, is also expected to be present, and remain a few days. To-night "the boys" give their popular performance.

—Capt. Smithers, charged with the murder of Ida Jacobs, a few days since, in Detroit, has been acquitted. Ida probably killed herself, possessing, as she did, a pistol, and sick of life, disgusted with herself, as abandoned characters invariably are. A fearful warning.

—Letters remaining uncalled for Oct. 12, 1877: Mrs. Sarah Castoline, Edith A. Fosdick, Jane Crosby Knapp, E. A. Matteson, A. J. Mundy, M. B. Patterson, Joachim Rohloff, Leonard Shuts, W. Sherman, R. C. Sweet, John Taggard, C. S. T., Mary Tupper, Ellen Vogt.

—At our late fair there was no finer display in Mechanics' Hall than that of Wallace & Clarke. The place to get first-class goods cheap, such as they exhibited on the fair grounds, is of such large dealers, who make large cash purchases and can and do give their patrons the benefit.

—Last week Thursday and Friday evenings "Ten Nights in a Bar-Room" was played at Milan, for the benefit of the Red Ribbon Club, under the management of E. A. Reynolds, of Saline. Music by C. W. Pritchard. It was a great success in attendance, in the interest of the performance, and pecuniarily.

—Farrington, the murderer of William B. Stewart, at Au Sable, and who was formerly a saloon keeper in our city, and mixed up in the liquor war of 1873-4, has been adjudged guilty, and sentenced to solitary confinement for life at Jackson. The jury was out only twenty minutes, when they returned with the verdict, "Guilty of murder in the first degree."

—Mr. Webster Williams, of Augusta, presented us, this week, with a basket of the nicest sweet potatoes we ever saw or tasted of. Mr. W. is an experienced cultivator. He takes pride in this department, and improves from year to year. Why can not a hundred farmers apply to Mr. W. for some vines next Spring, and supply their family table, and get a good round price for any surplus?

—The nicest suite of rooms—not capacious, but large enough for the purpose—are the Reform Club Rooms at Saline. The tasty work of the good ladies is seen in the adorning of the walls and the neat arrangement of furniture. Free from vicious appendages and influences, with valuable books and papers to read, the very atmosphere of these rooms preach temperance and "good will to men."

—A quiet effort has been successfully made, and our citizens have contributed $1,500 in order to erect an Observatory Tower on the new Normal building. The Board of Education has voted to accept the offering, and will make arrangements for the tower. Hon. Edgar Rexford, who represents the Board in this city, is entitled to much praise in securing this desirable improvement. He is giving his time freely and gratuitously to the work, which naturally falls on him as a resident member of the Board. David Edwards is superintending the erection of the building. His practical eye and thorough knowledge of superior architecture will be of great value in securing a first-class structure to the State for the money invested. Dan Thayer and John McCauley are good guarantees of first-class mason work.

—*At last* the *Post* and *Tribune* have consolidated. The initial number will be issued to-morrow morning. The new combination will also publish an evening daily two-cent paper, called *The Telegraph*, which will appear next Monday evening. All hail, to the consolidation! It ought to have been consummated fifteen months ago.

—Despite the darkness and the rain, the Presbyterian church was nearly half-filled, Wednesday evening, to listen to the address of Mrs. Rhea upon foreign missions. As with inimitable grace, in her quaint, Oriental language, she pictured the scenes of Persian life, taking with her the audience through the bazaars of the city of Oroomiah, out of the gate, over the river, past the vegetable gardens, and the vineyards, passing on the way a train of a thousand camels, and the pageant of a nobleman with his retinue magnificently mounted, the perfect silence indicated the most intense interest. But it was into the homes—the mud-huts—of the Nestorian women that we were taken, and were made to see that the plan of salvation, so glorious, is yet so complete as to meet the wants of the most ignorant and wretched. The presence of Miss Dean, from Persia, and of Miss Smucker, who is soon to enter upon missionary work in Soochow, China, added to the interest of an occasion long to be remembered—one which it is hoped will quicken the interest and stimulate the zeal especially of the *women* of our churches in foreign missions.

An Honest Medicine Free of Charge.

Of all medicines calculated to cure any affection of the Throat, Chest, or Lungs, we know of none we can recommend so highly as DR. KING'S NEW DISCOVERY for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, tickling in the throat, loss of voice, etc. This medicine does positively cure, and that where everything else has failed. No medicine can show one-half so many positive and permanent cures as have already been effected by this truly wonderful remedy. For Asthma and Bronchitis it is a perfect specific, curing the very worst cases in the shortest time possible. We say by all means give it a trial. Trial bottles free. Regular size, $1.00. For sale by FRED W. JOHNSON, Ypsilanti. No. 5-709-1w

MILLINERY.

Mrs. M. S. DAVIS has now ready for inspection a choice and desirable stock of

FALL AND WINTER

MILLINERY,

With a full line **TIES, LACES, HAMBURG EDGINGS,** to be sold

CHEAP, FOR CASH.

A SPECIALTY OF

Ladies' Underwear.

ALL AT THE

NEW YORK ROOMS,

OPPOSITE THE DEPOT. [709

DEPOT HARDWARE STORE.

Delmonico Range!

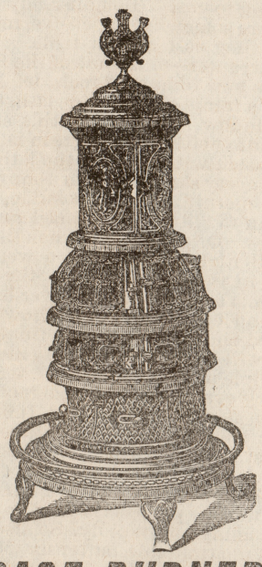
Admitted by all who have seen it to be the finest and most elegant Cooking Range ever made.

Favorite!

The Best Cooking Stove in the world. Under the head of economy attention is called to the following: Patent Heat Retaining Oven Doors, Corrougated Oven Plates which radiate one-third more heat than plain plates; Hot Blast Draft, which prevents any but highly heated air from entering the stove at any point.

NEW

DAUNTLESS



BASE BURNER.

The Dauntless Oven is made with large flues, that guarantee perfect working. The heat can be thrown directly under both griddle holes at the same time.

☞A full line of PARLOR STOVES.

A good assortment of Shelf Hardware always on hand.

Job work done on short notice.

J. H. SAMPSON.

709-722

FINE SHOES.

FOR SCHOOL SHOES,

If you want the **BEST,** go to

HEWITT & CHAMPION'S.

FOR LADIES' FINE FRENCH KID BOOTS,

—GO TO—

Hewitt & Champion's.

For Ladies' Goat Walking Boots

—GO TO—

HEWITT & CHAMPION'S.

"THAT BOY!"

For something which he cannot kick out in a month, go to

HEWITT & CHAMPION'S.

For any kind of a Shoe for Ladies, Misses, and Children, EXCEPT A POOR ONE, go to

HEWITT & CHAMPION'S.

Stranger, pause, and read right here
The glorious news to you so dear,
How Mansfield, in his best of moods,
Will sell you groceries FIT FOR FOOD

Perhaps you have not tried my 50 cent Japan Tea. If not, you are wasting from 25 to 50 cents per pound buying Tea elsewhere, and paying 75 cts. or $1.00 for no better Tea.

☞I ALSO HAVE A GOOD JAPAN TEA FOR FORTY CENTS, AND ONE, THREE POUNDS FOR ONE DOLLAR.

The best new crop Japan Tea...	75 cents.
15 bars Babbitt's Soap.....	$1.00
20 bars Quaker Soap.....	$1.00
Salt Pork.....	10 cents.
Good green Rio Coffee.....	21 "
Better green Rio Coffee.....	23 "
Best green Rio Coffee in market	28 "
N. O. Molasses.....	75 "
Splendid Sugar Syrup.....	60 "
Good Sugar Syrup.....	50 "
Water White Kerosene Oil.....	25 "
Clothes Pins (per doz).....	02 "
Matches.....	05 "

☞THE BEST SIXTY CENT CHEWING TOBACCO IN YPSILANTI.

N. B.—The highest price always paid for Butter, Eggs, and all produce.

C. W. MANSFIELD,

No. 27 Huron Street, near the P. O.

P. S. All goods as low as any place in town. 682

Messrs. Deubel

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FARMERS

Living near Saline and adjacent towns that

THEIR PRICES OF WHEAT

Are from TWO TO FOUR CENTS PER BUSHEL MORE than is paid by shippers at outside places; and they intend making Ypsilanti the best wheat market on the M. C. R. R. 576

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CHORUS CHOIR INSTRUCTION BOOK.

By A. N. JOHNSON. Just out. Contains the system of this celebrated teacher, so minutely and plainly described, that it is the easiest and best Manual for Teachers and Leaders; and is also a most entertaining, useful and thorough book for all Music Classes and Conventions; with the plainest of plain instructions, and 260 pages of the best music, graded from the easiest to the most difficult, and continually referred to. The book also best answers that perplexing question: "How to have good singing in Congregations." $1.38; or $12.00 per doz.

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PERKINS' SINGING SCHOOL. By W. O. PERKINS. This, like the "Encore," is an excellent Glee Book as well as Singing School Book, and will be a fine book for Conventions and for easy practice in Choirs and Societies. Good instructive course, and the best of music. 75 cts.; or $6.75 per doz.

All teachers and convention holders are invited to insure their success this season by using one of these books. For sale everywhere. Copies sent post-free by mail, for retail price.

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OLIVER DITSON & Co., Boston.

THREE THINGS to KNOW:

1st, That the best Eye-Tester in the world is the JOHNSTON & CONRATH.

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3d, That these frames are filled with the FINEST FRENCH LENSES and BRAZILIAN PEBBLES.

Ask for JOHNSTON'S PATENT EASY-FITTING FRAMES.

I have secured the sole agency for above goods in this city.

J. FRANK SMITH,

707-738 OPTICIAN.

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TO PURCHASERS OF

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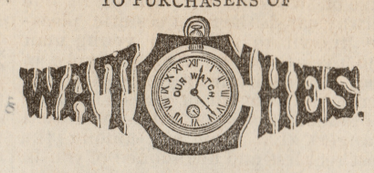

Send us your address, and we will mail you, postage paid and free of charge, the Official Report on AMERICAN WATCHES, by Prof. JAMES C. WATSON, Ph. D., LL. D., Chairman of the Committee on Watches at the International Exhibition, 1876. Every person interested in Watches should read it.

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217 Jefferson Ave., DETROIT, Mich.

Young Men, Middle-Aged and Old Men, suffering from indiscretions of youth or excesses and abuses of mature years, which unfit the sufferer for marriage or business, and all diseases and difficulties of a private and delicate nature, in both sexes, are permanently and

QUICKLY CURED.

Patients at a distance can be cured at home, just as well, without any one knowing it. Medicine (with full instructions for using) sent to any part of the country, safe from injury or curiosity.

SEND FOR A CIRCULAR, which will give you all particulars. Sent in a plain envelope, sealed. DIRECT LETTERS DRAWER 414, DETROIT P. O. 708-711

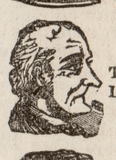
RING'S

Vegetable Ambrosia,

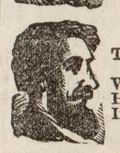
FOR

GRAY HAIR.

This is the AMBROSIA that Ring made.



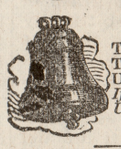
This is the Cure that lay
In the AMBROSIA that Ring made.



This is the Man who was bald and gray,
Who now has raven locks, they say.
He used the Cure that lay
In the AMBROSIA that Ring made.

This is the Maiden, handsome and gay,
Who married the man once bald and gray,
Who now has raven locks, they say.
He used the AMBROSIA that Ring made.

This is the Parson, who, by the way,
Married the maiden, handsome and gay,
To the man once bald and gray,
But who now has raven locks, they say,
Because he used the Cure that lay
In the AMBROSIA that Ring made.



This is the Bell that rings away
To arouse the people sad and gay
Unto this fact, which here does lay—
If you would not be bald or gray,
Use the AMBROSIA that Ring made.

COMPOUNDED AT THE CHEMICAL LABORATORY

—OF—

E. M. TUBBS & CO.,

PROPRIETORS OF

Tubbs' Universal Pain Eradicator,

MANCHESTER, N. H.

For sale by FRANK SMITH, Ypsilanti.

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GEO. M. SAVAGE & CO.

NEWSPAPER

Advertising Agents,

26 Congress Street West,

DETROIT, MICH.,

are authorized to contract for advertising in this paper. They will send their ADVERTISERS' MANUAL of Michigan Newspapers, with prices, etc., FREE by mail.

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SASH, DOOR, BLINDS, MOULDINGS, FLOORING, SIDING,

Shingle, Lath, Fencing, Lumber of all kinds.

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We offer to the FALL and HOLIDAY Trade

THE FINEST DIAMONDS

AMERICAN AND SWISS WATCHES, GOLD CHAINS OF THE CHOICEST PATTERNS, ONYX AND GOLD NECK-LACES AND LOCKETS, New Designs in Jewelry. The Latest Novelty. SETS OF JEWELRY PAINTED ON SILK. Sterling Silver Ware.

Wedding Silver a Specialty!

Triple-plated Silver Ware of all the best Manufactures. Marble and Bronze Clocks. Real and French Bronzes. Prices—THE LOWEST FOR FIRST-CLASS GOODS.

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PIANOS and ORGANS.

—:o:—

Sold at low prices and on monthly payments, when desired. Piano repairing we make a specialty of. Send us a postal card if your piano needs repair, and we will inform you as to the cost of repair. Good **Reliable Agents Wanted** to sell pianos and organs. DUBUAR, JACQUEMAIN & Co., 302 Woodward Ave., Detroit. 708-721

ATTEND Business College and Telegraph Institute at Kalamazoo. Board, $3. Send for Journal. 708-711

NEWCOMB, ENDICOTT & CO.,

Importers and dealers in

FINE DRY GOODS,

Opera House Building, Detroit.

Ladies, if you cannot visit our establishment, send for samples of goods and prices, which will be sent to any address, on application.

We publish a monthly journal of fashion, and will send a specimen copy to any lady sending us her address.

NEWCOMB, ENDICOTT & CO.

708-711

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Abbot & Ketchum,

107 WOODWARD AVE.

We have now in store the finest stock of

CARPETINGS

ever shown in the West, comprising the choicest designs and colorings, many of them our own special designs, not to be found elsewhere. We have also elegant

BORDERS

to match all qualities, from an **INGRAIN** to an **AXMINSTER.**

In our UPHOLSTERING DEPARTMENT (now on first floor) we have a full stock of

Raw Silk Tapestries, Terrys, Satines, Cretonnes, Serges, &c.,

in all the new shades and designs. BRUSSELS, TAMBOURED, GUIPURE, and NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS, and LAMBREQUINS, CORNICES, POLES, SHADES, and FIXTURES.

FULL DRAPERY Curtains and Lambrequins put up in the latest and best styles.

We shall offer our stock at the very lowest prices in all cases, and are prepared to make special contracts for furnishing public or private buildings on the most favorable terms. We invite inspection of our stock before selections are made elsewhere. 707-720

ASK FOR SEELY'S EXTRACTS AND PERFUMERY,

Guaranteed the Best in the Market. Every bottle should bear the name of J. M. Seely to be genuine. Sold by nearly every first-class Grocer and Druggist throughout the United States.

Manufactured by J. M. SEELY & CO.,

707-710 DETROIT.

Buffalo Robe Manuf'ry

—BY—

GEO. M. BROMM,

230 RIVARD ST., - DETROIT.

Having purchased a large amount of buffalo hides in the Indian Territory, I have opened a manufactory at the above number, where, with competent workmen, I am prepared to furnish the trade at prices never before given. Being an experienced tanner myself, and having patented the process by which I tan my robes, I am prepared to outdo all competitors. Lined and unlined robes, also hides in the raw state always on hand. Also whip and list leather and Alaska calf skin, with hair or without. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

Mr. Bromm will always be found at 230 Rivard St., or 234 Croghan St. Those who desire to make single purchases will do well to call. Address.

GEO. M. BROMM,

706-719 230 Rivard St., Detroit, Mich.

D. D. MALLORY & CO.

PACKERS OF

Oysters & Canned Goods

Of every description, and wholesale dealers in

Foreign Fruits, & Hermetically Sealed Goods,

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JOHN HEFFRON & CO.,

WHOLESALE

Oyster and Fruit House,

No. 218 Jefferson Avenue,

DETROIT, MICH.

All orders promptly filled at lowest market rates. 706-719

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Do not fail under any circumstances to visit the

Russell House

BAZAAR!

Which has been pronounced unanimously by all travelers the FINEST AND MOST ATTRACTIVE fancy goods store on the continent.

H. HEYN & CO.,

PROPRIETORS.

Store under the Russell House, opp. City Hall, and near the Soldiers' Monument.

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INCREASE OF PENSIONS. To those whose disabilities have increased. Apply to MILO B. STEVENS & CO., Pension Attorneys, Detroit, Mich.

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706-4

To Those Building.

We are furnishing the best Sash, Blinds and Doors in the State, and for the least money. A clean, true, smooth window is as important a part, and used as much as any other part of the house. Then, if you can get a neat, clean article, with best FRENCH GLASS, set, and warranted safe home, and as cheap as a roughly made article with common glass. Why not secure it? Also FRENCH and AMERICAN GLASS, all sizes, double and single thickness, wholesale and retail, for Dwellings, Store Fronts, etc. All kinds of Stained, Figured and Enameled Glass for Doors, Side Lights, Parlors, etc. Send your memorandum and we will send you special rates. We send sash, glass set, 300 or 400 miles with perfect safety. E. P. EARL,

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TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

Mothers who Dose their Darlings with drastic purgatives incur a fearful responsibility. The gentle, moderate (yet effective), laxative, alterative, and anti-bilious operation of TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT peculiarly adapts it to the disorders of children

25 **Extra Fine Mixed Cards,** with name, 10 cents, post-paid. L. JONES & CO., Nassau, N. Y.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. STINSON & Co., Portland, Me.

JACKSON'S BEST

SWEET NAVY CHEWING TOBACCO!

was awarded the highest prize at Centennial Exposition for its fine chewing qualities, the excellence and lasting character of its sweetening and flavoring. If you want the best tobacco ever made ask your grocer for this, and see that each plug bears our blue strip trade mark with words Jackson's Best, on it. Sold wholesale by all jobbers. Send for sample to **C. A. JACKSON & CO., Manufacturers, Petersburg, Va.**

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine

SMOKE W. DUKE'S GENUINE PRO BONO PUBLICO DURHAM SMOKING TOBACCO

ONE OF THE OLDEST DURHAM BRANDS IN AMERICA.

MANUFACTURED BY W. DUKE DURHAM, N. C.

TO HAVE GOOD HEALTH THE LIVER MUST BE KEPT IN ORDER.

DR. SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR

GENERAL FAMILY MEDICINE

FOR DISEASES OF LIVER STOMACH & BOWELS

CATHARTIC & TONIC

CURES COLIC, CRAMPS, PILES

PREVENTS FEVERS

PURELY VEGETABLE. PURIFIES THE BLOOD. STRENGTHENS THE SYSTEM. NEVER DEBILITATES. REGULATES THE BOWELS. HEART BURN, DIARRHEA, CONSTIPATION, SICK HEADACHE, SUMMER COMPLAINTS, BILIOUSNESS, & DYSPEPSIA. CLEARS THE COMPLEXION. GIVES NATURAL COMPLEXION. TRADE MARK.

For Pamphlets address DR. SANFORD, New York.

YOUNG MEN Learn Telegraphy, and earn $40 to $100 a month. Small salary while learning. Situations furnished free. Can be done in four months. Address **R. VALENTINE, Manager, Englewood, Ill.**

$12 **a day** at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine

LANDS and HOMESTEADS. Those intending to change their fortune, and secure homes either by short or **long time** purchase, or by homestead from Government, should certainly examine the **New Land Grant** of the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railway before deciding so important a matter. For **sectional maps,** with full printed information, apply to **W. D. SLACK, Land Commissioner,** or **G. W. HEREB, General Agent, 249 W. Fourth St., Cincinnati, O.**

WORK FOR ALL

In their own localities, canvassing for the **Fireside Visitor,** (enlarged) Weekly and Monthly. **Largest Paper in the World,** with Mammoth Chromos Free. Big Commissions to Agents. Terms and Outfit Free. Address **P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.**

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.

The undersigned having been appointed by the Probate Court for said County, commissioners to receive, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the estate of Daniel M. McDowell late of said county deceased, hereby give notice that six months from date are allowed, by order of said Probate Court, for creditors to present their claims against the estate of said deceased, and that they will meet at the late residence of the said deceased in the City of Ypsilanti, in said county, on the fourth day of December, 1877, and on the fourth day of March, 1878, next, at ten o'clock A. M. of each of said days, to receive, examine and adjust said claims.

Dated September 4th, A. D. 1877.

HENRY D. PLATT,
JOHN McDOWELL,
709-713 Commissioners.

PROBATE ORDER.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW, ss.

At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, on Saturday, the twenty-ninth day of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven.

Present, William D. Harriman, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Rebecca S. Brown, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of B. Franklin Shelmire, praying that a certain instrument now on file in this court, purporting to be the last Will and Testament of said deceased, may be admitted to probate, and that he may be appointed executor thereof.

Thereupon it is ordered, That Monday, the 29th day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the devisees, legatees and heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the YPSILANTI COMMERCIAL, a newspaper, printed and circulating in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

WILLIAM D. HARRIMAN,
A true copy. Judge of Probate.
WILLIAM G. DOTY,
Probate Register. 708-712

PROBATE ORDER.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw ss.

At a session of the Probate Court for the county of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate Office in the city of Ann Arbor, on Monday, the seventeenth day of September in the year one thousand, eight hundred and seventy-seven.

Present, William D. Harriman, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Harriet W. Larzelere, deceased.

John W. VanCleve, executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, comes into court and represents that he is now prepared to render his final account as such executor.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Tuesday, the twenty-third day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon be assigned for examining and allowing such account, and that the devisees, legatees, and heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be holden at the Probate Office in the city of Ann Arbor, in said county, and show cause, if any there be, why the said account should not be allowed: And it is further ordered, that said executor give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said account, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the YPSILANTI COMMERCIAL, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

WILLIAM D. HARRIMAN,
(A true copy.) Judge of Probate.
WILLIAM G. DOTY, Probate Register.
706-709